

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1851)

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WEATHER FORECAST

FAIR

Barometer 29.97

May 26, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 77, 2 p.m. 78
Humidity 89

May 26, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 77, 2 p.m. 83
Humidity 91

2506 號式初月五年寅甲

TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1914.

式四第 號六二月伍英曆西

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

HOME RULE BILL.

AN URGENT "WHIP"

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph"]

London, Received May 25.

Mr. Percy Dillingworth, M.P. (Chief Liberal Whip), in a telegraphic "whip" on Saturday evening, said that a division on the third reading of the Home Rule Bill is certain at the beginning of business on Monday. This is regarded as indicating that Mr. Asquith will repeat his refusal to discuss the lines of the Amending Bill, that the Unionists will thereupon refuse to discuss the Home Rule Bill, and that a decision will be taken upon the Bill immediately, the House rising directly afterwards for the Whitsun recess.

Excitement in the House.

London, Received May 26.

The House of Commons was summoned on Monday, and the wildest excitement for the session prevailed. The answers at question-time were almost inaudible owing to the buzz of conversation and the excited comments.

Mr. Asquith, on entering the House, was greeted with cheers and cries of "Ipswich" and "Where's Charlie?" the latter remark referring to Mr. Masterman, the defeated candidate.

Mr. Bonar Law was given an ovation, and Mr. Gansoni, the successful candidate at Ipswich, was greeted with exultant Unionist cheers.

The Speaker's Regrets.

The Speaker, in the course of a statement, regretted if his question to Mr. Bonar Law on Thursday (as to whether the latter approved of the demonstration) seemed to impute that the Leader of the Opposition was responsible for the demonstration. It was not always easy in such circumstances to hit the right nail on the head, but he did, and would do, his best—(Cheers). Regarding the demonstration, he suggested that Mr. Asquith should make a communication in reference to the Amending Bill. This latter observation called forth expressions of Ministerial dissent.

Mr. Bonar Law cordially accepted the explanation and assured the Speaker that he retained the confidence of the House. Mr. Asquith concurred.

Same Old Proposals.

Mr. Asquith, responding to the Speaker's suggestion, said that it was the intention of the amending bill to give effect to any agreement. If, however, none was reached, when the bill was introduced to the House of Lords it would embody substantially the proposals he made in the House of Commons on March 8 when the second reading of the Bill was moved. He then put the motion for the third reading of the Home Rule Bill.

Ring Down the Curtain.

Mr. Bonar Law said that the Prime Minister had made his usual conciliatory speech but he had not altered the facts, and the situation. It would be futile and ridiculous to continue the contemptible farce. Let the division be taken forthwith, (Loud cheers). Let the curtain be rung down. It would, however, only end the act; it could not end the play, (Cheers) The country would decide the conclusion of the drama.

Premier's Reply.

Mr. Asquith replied that as long as he had the confidence of the Commons he desired no better title to the tenure of Premiership (Ministerial Cheers). The Government had redressed the injustice from which Liberals had suffered from generations, and this explained the present attitude of the Opposition.

TELEGRAMS.

HOME RULE BILL.

MAJORITY—18.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph"]

London, Received May 26.

The House of Commons passed the third reading of the Home Rule Bill by 351 votes to 274.

In the Lords.

In the House of Lords the Home Rule Bill passed the first reading on the motion of Lord Crew. The second reading will not be taken before June 22.

Armed Constables for Ulster.

Some hundreds of the Irish Constabulary, armed with rifles and revolvers, have entrained for Ulster.

THE SUFFRAGISTS.

MEETINGS BROKEN UP.

London, Received May 25.

Crowds broke up suffragist meetings yesterday in Hyde Park, Victoria Park, Hampstead Heath, and on the Brighton Front, and some women were roughly handled.

THE DERBY.

LATEST BETTING.

London, Received May 26.

The betting for the Derby, to be run to-morrow, is as follows:—

- 2 to 1 against Kennymore.
- 100 to 9 against Black Jester.
- 100 to 9 against Brakespear.
- 100 to 8 against Durbur II.
- 100 to 6 against Carancho.
- 20 to 1 against Carrickfergus.
- 100 to 3 against Hapsburg.
- 40 to 1 against Dan Russell.
- 40 to 1 against My Prince.
- 40 to 1 against Evansdale.
- 50 to 1 against Oreb.
- 50 to 1 against Cupidon.

CANTEEN SCANDALS.

COL. WHITAKER'S TRIAL.

London, Received May 26.

In the Canteen Scandal case, Sgt. Major G.P. Barnett, 2nd Batt. West Riding Yorkshire Regiment, has pleaded guilty. The case against Colonel Whitaker, formerly in command of the 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry, has been opened before a new jury. He has pleaded "Not guilty."

LIBEL ACTION.

NAVAL CAPTAIN SECURES DAMAGES.

London, Received May 26.

Captain Kemp, R.N., recently in command of H.M.S. London, has been awarded £3,000 damages for libel against the newspaper *The Fleet*, which alleged that when he took command of H.M.S. London the vessel ceased to be a happy ship.

PANAMA EXHIBITION.

NO BRITISH REPRESENTATION.

London, Received May 26.

Mr. Asquith has announced that the Government adhered to its decision not to participate in the Panama Exhibition.

TELEGRAMS.

OVERSEAS CLUB.

BRILLIANT INAUGURATION.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph"]

London, Received May 26.

There was a great gathering of Imperial statesmen on the occasion of the inaugural luncheon in connection with the opening of the Overseas Club by the Lord Mayor of London. Among those present were Lord Northcliffe, Lord Selborne, Viscount Buxton, Baron Emmott, Sir Edward Morris (Premier of Newfoundland), Sir James Percy Fitzpatrick, and a number of High Commissioners. Lord Northcliffe, the President of the Club, read congratulatory telegrams from the Duke of Connaught, Prince Alexander of Teck, Mr. Harcourt, Mr. Borden and Lord Gladstone. He dwelt on the absolutely non-political character of the Club, which numbered 120,000 members, and its great effect in binding the Empire together.

Lord Selborne, in proposing the toast of "The Dominions," dwelt on the important results of sending Boer prisoners to overseas camps, and said that though it was a purely military measure yet it had had great educational advantages. He concluded by saying that the more the Empire was united the more powerful its effect would be in preserving the peace of the world. Viscount Buxton seconded and remarked that the politics of the Dominions were outside party. The Motherland did not anticipate any Imperial question arising which was likely to be regarded as a party question. He agreed that the Overseas Club would be valuable in binding the Empire together.

The High Commissioners responded.

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

Comments on the American Team.

The following is from the New York Evening Post—of April 11:—

Commenting upon polo matters in general, but more particularly upon the probable personnel of the Meadowbrook team and the formation of the British four—as set forth in recent dispatches from the other side—a man who has figured prominently as a candidate for American international tours, said yesterday, he saw no good reason for pessimism so far as prospects for a successful defence of the polo cup were concerned.

"There seems to be a general impression on the part of the public," he said, "that Harry Payne Whitney is out of the running as a candidate for the Meadowbrook quartet. It is true he has resigned the captaincy, but I do not recall that he ever stated definitely he would play no more international polo. I don't think he ever made any such statement. Of course, he is not over-anxious to be a member of the team, but those who are close to the situation seem to hold the idea that if he is needed he will again appear against the British. This, of course, would mean the old 'Big Four' intact, but with a new captain. Monty Waterbury is in splendid condition, and I think this season will see him playing the best game of his career."

TELEGRAMS.

OBITUARY.

M. FRANZ KOSSUTH.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph"]

London, Received May 26.

Reuter's correspondent at Buda Pest states that the death has occurred of M. Franz Kossuth, former Minister in the Hungarian Cabinet.

[The deceased, who was a Hungarian noble (the letters patent of nobility having been granted to the family in 1283), was born at Buda Pest in 1841. He was educated in Paris and at the London University. At the age of eight years he was taken prisoner by the Austrians and kept in prison at the fortress of Presburg. When liberated he was exiled by the Emperor of Austria, still as a child, joined his father at Kutahia, Asia Minor, and came with him to England. Later he went to Italy as a civil engineer, and rose to a considerable height in this profession. When in 1894 his father (who was a former Governor of Hungary) died, Franz Kossuth acquiesced in the edict of his countrymen to bring back to Hungary the former's remains, and these were received with unprecedented funeral honours. Franz Kossuth was soon returned as a Member of Parliament, and after a short Parliamentary career he became the acknowledged leader of the Party of Independence. His influence in the country and his popularity rose rapidly and when the Hungarian Parliament resisted the encroachments on constitutional rights he became the leader of the disaffected parties, forming a majority of the House. He was a member of the Wekerle Cabinet in 1896, and was leader of the House. He was a prolific writer, a good musician and an efficient sculptor and painter. He could speak, read and write six European languages.]

talk of the practice which the British team already has should remember that the challenging team is composed of men who have not played together before, while in our case at least three of the men who in all probability will defend the cup, have been playing together for years. This means something, as you may imagine. With good weather from now on, I see no reason why the practice games should not be sufficient in number to bring the defending four up to the international match in the best possible form.

"As to the British team, as announced recently, none of us knows very much about Capt. Tompkinson, whose name appears for the No. 1 position, and I may say the same for Major Hunter. We supposed we were tolerably familiar with the names of the best of the British players in and out of the army. Tompkinson, I understand played in the Quindennas, which won the English open championship and was also a member of the fifteenth Hussars team, while Hunter played in the Tiger four last season. They may be splendid players but if they are superior to Major Langhorne, Capt. Palmes, and Capt. Ballston, who are named as substitutes, then we will have to revise our supposed knowledge of English polo. Major Barrett, spoken of as the man selected for the No. 2 position, is without question a brilliant No. 3, none better, what he will do forward I don't know, and Capt. Lookett is a steady, steady backfield player. I think, however, if you question most of the men in the East who are deeply versed in polo, you find the prevailing opinion of Lookett to be that he is too slow and deliberate to make the most of his position. He struck us this way last June. Palmes may have been assigned a substitute's berth, because of the difficulty of mounting him suitably, trouble, which you will remember, Capt. Edwards, of the Harringham four, experienced last June."

Whether or not the delay in practice at Lakewood will hurt the American prospects in polo, I don't think much harm will be done. People who

TELEGRAMS.

WHAT IPSWICH MEANS.

"A STUNNING BLOW."

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph"]

London, Received May 25.

The Unionist papers consider that the result of the Ipswich by-election has greatly increased the prospects of an early General Election, and declare that the result was a stunning blow, not only to the Government, but to "Lloyd Georgeism," of which Friday's "bribery speech" was a typical example.

Attempt to Explain Defeat.

The Liberal organs attribute the result to local circumstances unconnected with Home Rule, including the burden of insurance on low-waged workers, which they declare must be remedied. They also assert that the Labourites were ordered to vote for the Tory candidate in revenge for the official endorsement of the Liberal candidate at North-East Derby. They agree that there will be no Dissolution until 1915.

A Correction.

Mr. Masterman, the defeated candidate, was reported yesterday to have said in a speech delivered after the declaration of the result, that "There is nothing here but tears." A correction says it should have read:—"There is nothing here for tears."

SUBMARINES' LONG TRIP.

London, Received May 26.

The two submarines from England have reached Sydney safely in good condition.

talk of the practice which the British team already has should remember that the challenging team is composed of men who have not played together before, while in our case at least three of the men who in all probability will defend the cup, have been playing together for years. This means something, as you may imagine. With good weather from now on, I see no reason why the practice games should not be sufficient in number to bring the defending four up to the international match in the best possible form.

Capt. E. D. Miller, the well-known polo player and writer, who managed the English team last year, will arrive in this country on Wednesday. With him will come "Cairo" Marham, who will go at once to Piping Rock to care for the ponies and arrange practice games for the British four. Capt. Miller will take charge of several of the minor fields on Long Island, and will try to introduce Raneleigh methods into the smaller clubs. He will establish a series of local handicaps, in order to prevent the one-sided games which have been common in the past, and endeavor to popularize the sport in this way. He is one of the most competent handicappers in Great Britain, and will be a great acquisition to polo in America. After the international matches are over Marham will go to Piping Rock to take charge there.

TELEGRAMS.

ALBANIAN UNREST.

WAR VESSELS DESPATCHED.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph"]

London, Received May 25.

Angaria and Italy have both sent several more war vessels to Durazzo.

The Prince's Position.

London, Received May 26.

The opinion prevails that the Prince of Albania has greatly jeopardised his position by hastily embarking on a foreign vessel.

A scheme is mooted in Vienna for detaching 500 men from the international force now at Skutari in order to re-establish order in Albania. The scheme is ascribed to an anxiety to avert Austrian and Italian jealousy, to which the newspapers of both countries have been giving strong expression.

Meanwhile the latest news from Durazzo is that the insurgents have released all their prisoners and that the Prince yesterday visited the outposts and found everything quiet.

TRAGEDY OF THE SEA.

AEROPLANE FRAGMENTS WASHED UP.

London, Received May 26.

Fragments of an aeroplane have been washed up at Deal.

Later.

The wreckage washed up at Deal is not that of Mr. Hamel's machine.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Liberal papers agree there will be no Dissolution until 1915.

Betting for the Derby shows Kennymore easy favourite.

M. Franz Kossuth, a former Hungarian Cabinet Minister, is dead.

The latest developments in Albania are given in a wire today.

The two submarines from England have safely arrived in Sydney.

Fragments of an aeroplane have been washed up at Deal.

The trial of Col. Whitaker in connection with the canteen scandals has opened before a new jury.

The British Government adheres to its decision not to participate in the Panama Exhibition.

The opening of the Overseas Club in London was attended by a great gathering of Imperial statesmen.

Mr. Bonar Law says the third reading of the Home Rule Bill will only end the act—it will not end the play.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Home Rule Bill by a majority of 81.

Some hundreds of the Irish Constabulary, armed with rifles and revolvers, have entrained for Ulster.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The proceedings in Parliament on the third reading of the Home Rule Bill are outlined in a telegram.

Capt. Kemp, recently in command of H.M.S. London, has been awarded £3,000 damages against the newspaper *The Fleet*.

The House of Lords has passed the first reading of the Home Rule Bill, which will not come up for second reading before June 22.

Mr. Asquith says if no other agreement is reached, when the Bill amending the Home Rule Bill is introduced in the Lords it will embody the proposals he has already outlined.

NEWS.

Mr. Stewart C. Davis, a chief officer on the China Coast, for many years, has died at sea.

The Langkat output for the past seven days shows a large increase.

Log book appears to-day on page 6 and general news on page 3.

"Our contemporaries" will be found on page 2 and commercial news on page 9.

Correspondence has passed between the Government and the Chamber of Commerce regarding the question of compensation of the Tai On's officers and crew.

Judgment was given this morning in the case in which George Lanzetta sued Sir Paul Chater for \$45,000.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Hippodrome Circus—Causeway Bay—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Hippodrome Circus—Causeway Bay—4 p.m. and 9.15 p.m.
Crown Land Sale P.W.D.—3 p.m.
H.K. Horticultural Society's Meeting.

Wednesday May 27.
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. meeting—noon.

Thursday May 28.
Star Ferry Co. Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders—12.30 p.m.

Friday May 29.
Dragon Boat Festival.

Saturday May 30.
Old English Dinner.

Sunday May 31.
Second Gymkhana Meeting.

Tuesday June 2.
Crown Land Sale—P.W.D.—3 p.m.

Thursday June 4.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. Extraordinary General Meeting.

Canton Insurance Office Extraordinary General Meeting—11.15 a.m.

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H. Mee Cheung, (18th July, 1911)

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Uneasy Lies the Head that wears a Crown.

So far from expecting to be taxed to pay for his officials, his army, his streets, bridges and schools, the average Albanian trusted to receiving money and cattle from the new ruler and in this they have been grievously disappointed. Captain von Lubovits, who fought for the freedom of Albania against Montenegro thirty-four years ago and who knows the country and its people thoroughly, is most pessimistic regarding the future of the new State and his forebodings are generally shared. In the light of events in Albania during the past fortnight the following prophecy at the close of the visit of the *Nova Frisia* Press, the arrival of the Prince of Vienna is significant: "After a few days and that elegant car will pass through a dark forest to meet disorder and a great loss."

Daily Press.

Asiatics on British Ships.

We observe that there is renewed activity among the Labour organisations at Home connected with shipping against the employment of Chinese on British ships. The Secretary of the National Transport Workers' Federation, speaking recently at a meeting at Leith, where a resolution protesting against the employment of Asiatics on British ships was unanimously carried, said that they did not intend to give shipowners three months notice when everything was ready. "One fine morning they would call all the men off. They wanted to give shipowners and the Government warning that unless this grievance was settled constitutionally they would use drastic measures." A Parliamentary paper recently issued showed that the number of Chinese seamen engaged on board British foreign going ships at ports in the United Kingdom has been as follows: 1911, 5,366; 1912, 7,460; and 1913, 9,128, but the President of the Local Government Board was careful to warn the reader to bear in mind that these figures might include repeated engagements of the same men. Nevertheless, as the consideration presumably applies to each year for which figures are given, we are left with the fact that there has been a large progressive increase in the numbers during the past three or four years.

China Mail.

Officialdom or Trade in China.

From time immemorial the Chinese have looked upon the Civil Service as the one thing in their country's economic life that attracts and through other parts of the nation's activities have to be looked to and managed, most Chinese would be devoutly thankful if trade and business could manage themselves. The reason for this is not far to seek. In the Middle Kingdom, when the feet have been securely placed upon a rung or two of the official ladder, there is little doubt but that a living is assured, and the wherewithal to provide oneself with plenty of the good things of this world. On the other hand, even when trading is likely to be successful, business people are ever at the mercy of officials, and the latter are apt to put their hand into the pockets of the former not infrequently. Hence, apart from other reasons, such as the supposed low social grade of many business people, there is every inducement to become an official, no matter what may be the attraction to youth in a business career.

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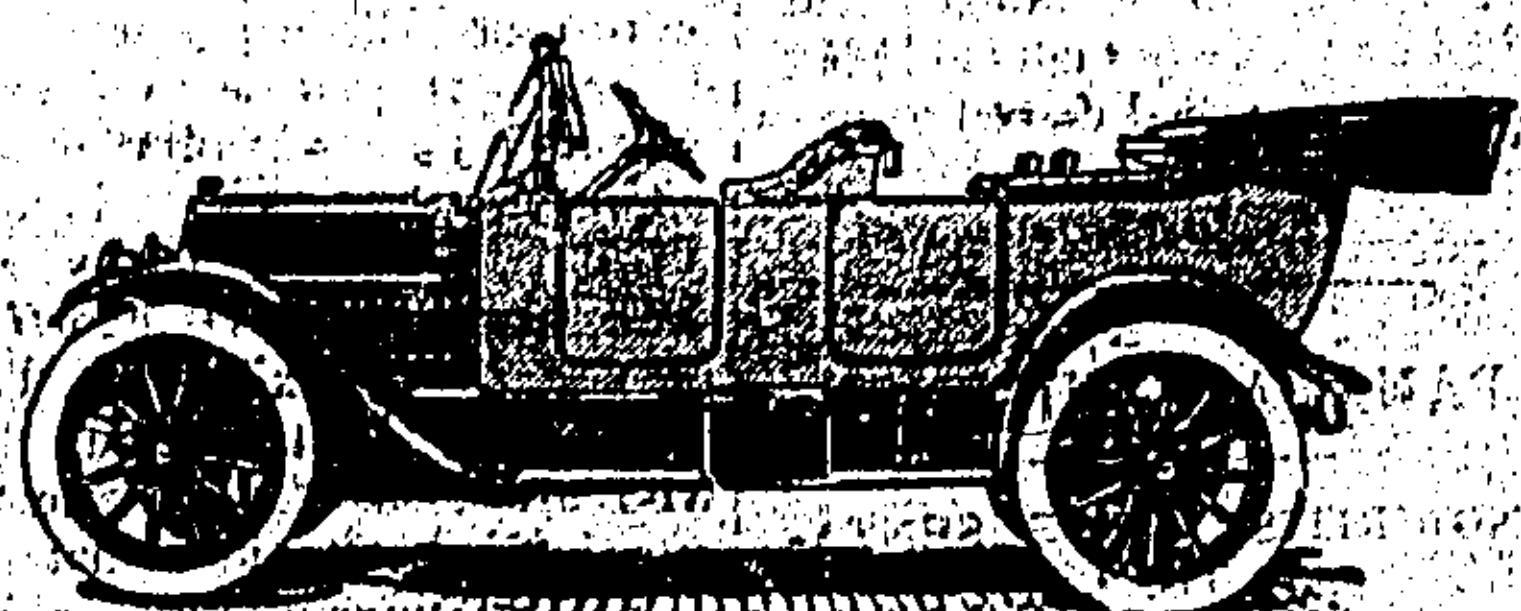
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GENERAL NEWS.

Mme. Caillaux Committed for Trial.
Paris, May 18, 1914.
Mme. Caillaux has been committed to the Assizes, on a charge of premeditated homicide.

The Sergeant's Resource.
If the United States sends a military expedition to Mexico we shall hope, says the *Manchester Guardian*, to hear something of Sergeant Murphy. During some manoeuvres in the Philippines recently the sergeant was in charge of a patrol. The men, when getting tired of the day's operations and eager to get back to camp and supper, came to a mountain torrent spanned by a bridge which was unluckily placarded "Destroyed." Much averse to a long detour, Sergeant Murphy did a little reconnoitring, and, finding no sign of an enemy in the neighbourhood, led his men to the bridge. Halfway across they were surprised by a galloping officer. "H!" he shouted, "can't you see that this bridge is supposed to be destroyed?" "Sure, I do, sir," answered Murphy, "but this detachment is supposed to be swimming." And the passage was safely effected.

Family Football.

One of the most remarkable games in the history of football was surely the Easter Monday contest at Willsbridge, near Bristol. The winning side was composed of a father and ten sons, while their opponents were eleven brothers, whose ages ranged from nine to 32. The winners had the advantage of age, the youngest brother being 13 and the eldest 35, while the father is 63.

Automatic Telephone.

at Simla.
Simla, 20th April.
Remarkable results are being obtained with the automatic telephone introduced this season for the first time at Simla. The new system has already become popular and enough additional subscribers have come in to pay a considerable portion of interest, and sinking fund, charges on the capital expended in making the change. Taking the saving effected in telephone operators' pay into account, the experiment must be considered not only as already paying its way but as promising to be a source of profit to the Telephone Department. In these circumstances, in view of the very great convenience the automatic system affords, the question of extending it to other stations is being taken up and it is understood that an experiment similar to the one at Simla will be tried in one of the smaller plain stations with a view to ascertaining whether the system will work as well in the heat as it is doing in the cooler climate of the hills. (*Pioneer*).

Primroses Galore.

Brixham Parish Church had at least half-a-million primroses for its Easter decorations. Along the top of the pews, on the chancel steps and pulpit stairs, along the front of the choir stalls, by the sides of the pews, on the window ledges—three tiers deep—over every projecting ledge, bunches of the little flowers were artistically arranged. In order that the decorations should be as fresh as possible Sunday school teachers and scholars, assisted by members of the congregation, assembled at the church at 8 a.m., and so well did they requit themselves that by 8 o'clock the interior of the church had been transformed into a perfect primrose bower unsurpassed by any natural dell for freshness or beauty. Over 15,000 bunches were brought by the children. Gweneth Wotton heading the list with 2,206, while Wilfred Hockings brought 2,017, and Edith Gardner 2,014.

Search for Petroleum.
That a British company is likely to spend \$2,000,000 (\$400,000) in a systematic search for petroleum in Northern Alberta is given by the Minister of the Interior in an official notice as a reason for extending the period in which the present holders of oil and gas rights in five townships may tender a year's rent. The Minister states it is a matter of great public interest that the presence of petroleum in the remote townships of Alberta should be determined through the work of a strong and experienced company.

THE SHORTEST SPEECH.

Sir H. W. Lucy writes in *The Observer*:—
Brevity of speech is, of course, desirable. But insistence upon it may be carried too far. The shortest speech I ever listened to in the House of Commons did not exceed three words in length. Yet it occupied a full hour in delivery. The orator on this memorable occasion was Alfred Lyttelton, whose early cutting off left a blank in the House not yet filled up. At the time political circles were exceedingly active in discussion of Tariff Reform. Campbell-Bannerman, Leader of the Opposition, moved the adjournment with avowed intention of extracting from Mr. Balfour a definite declaration of his personal views on the subject. Captious critics on the Opposition benches, who averred that there was a certain lack of definiteness in the Premier's references thereto, were elated with certainty that they "had got him now." In a brief speech, O-B put plain questions that seemed to compel direct answers. When the Leader of the Opposition resumed his seat, all eyes were turned upon the Premier. He made no sign, and Alfred Lyttelton went to the wicket. At sight of him, standing at the table with evident intention of replying to O-B, there was a moment of appalling silence. It was broken by the Colonial Secretary's remark, "The Prime Minister—"

Thereupon burst forth from the crowded Opposition benches a yell of exclamation. Lyttelton took advantage of the opportunity to arrange the manuscript notes of what was doubtless a convincing speech. In a comparative lull in the storm he repeated: "The Prime Minister—" Again the yell, angrier than ever, filled the Chamber, and he meditatively scanned his manuscript. Whenever thorough physical exhaustion there was a pause, he repeated the incantation. He never got beyond the three words of which it was composed. For a full hour by Westminster clock he stood at the table, exciting admiration by a courage excelled only by the infinite variety in the inflection of tone whereby he attempted to recommend his inconclusive remark to an actively hostile audience. He might have remained all night standing at the table but for the interposition of the Chairman of Committees, the present Speaker, who then, as now, ready for all emergencies, invoking a Standing Order recently passed, declared the sitting suspended.

Archdeacon Izard.
The health of the Ven. Archdeacon Izard is, the *Singapore Free Press* regrets to hear, still so unsatisfactory that he has been ordered Home on sick leave and will be away at least six months. He leaves, accompanied by Mrs. Izard, on June 3.

LASSITUDE THROUGH HEAT.

How Best to Oblviate its ill-effects.

The higher the temperature and the greater the humidity, the more the individual suffers and the less is his capacity for work. Sir Shirley Murphy explains the reason for this state of things in "Hygiene and Public Health." He writes that in hot climates "the digestive functions are lessened, the nervous system is depressed, the functions of restoration and blood-making and the power of forming new and healthy tissues are all decreased." It is obvious, therefore, that if food is given which is easily digested, which increases the nervous force and makes abundant blood, the bad effects of the temperature and humidity will be overcome, and the body will return to its normal condition. When this happens, the indigestion, the loss of sleep, the easily-induced fatigue, the disinclination for bodily or mental exertion, which are all common at this time of the year and are symptoms of depressed nervous action, will disappear.

All these beneficial effects can be obtained by those who suffer from heat lassitude by means of Sanatogen, of which a distinguished physician writes in the *Medical Times*: "Sanatogen easily holds the field against any dietetic preparation I have ever tried."

The Best Tonic from Infancy to Old Age.

The practical results it produces in those who live under hot climatic conditions are strikingly shown in the following statement by Dr. Bohem-Schwarzbach who writes in the *Ceylon Independent*: "If any remedy should find the widest appreciation in hot countries it is Sanatogen. There is no preparation which is as powerful to restore vitality; no better tonic is known, and none more suitable to convalescents from tropical diseases. It is equally effective in removing many of the weakening disorders in young children as it is effective in staying the decay of old age as far as is physiologically practicable."

The testimony of distinguished laymen to Sanatogen's recuperative power is remarkable. Sir H. Hesketh Bell, K.O.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands, writes: "For a man doing hard mental work in an enervating climate, there is, according to my experience, no better invigorator than Sanatogen."

The Hon. Mr. Justice Robert

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No. 6 Cameron Villas, No. 59 Peak to let furnished for one year from 1st May, 1914.

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son, of the Chief Court, Lahore, India, writes: "My experience with Sanatogen has been very favourable. I took it for some weeks during the most trying season of the year—June, July and August—in Lahore, in the Punjab Plains, and found it a great strengthening."

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Such statements must convince those who are affected by the heat that Sanatogen can give them just the strength and vitality which they so much need in the present weather, and would find difficult, if not impossible, to obtain from anything else. It must also convince them that if they need a tonic they cannot do better than take Sanatogen. In doing this they follow the course adopted by some of the most distinguished physicians who have written articles in the leading medical journals extolling the results they have obtained with Sanatogen. In addition, over eighteen thousand physicians have written to the manufacturers to tell them of the splendid results they have obtained by its use.

If you wish to know more about Sanatogen, please write, mentioning this paper, to A. Walling & Co., 6, Kienkang Road, Shanghai, who will forward you a valuable booklet, entitled "The Art of Living," gratis and post free.

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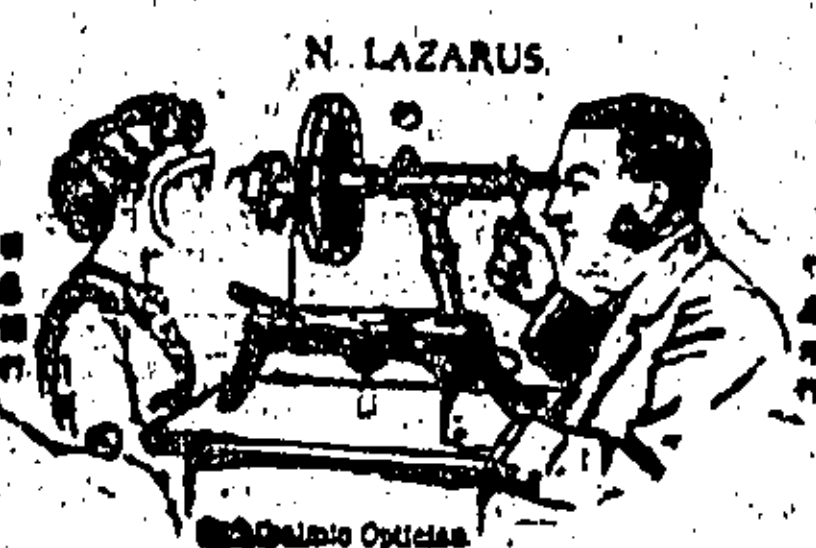
TO LET.—from 1st May, 1914 No. 104a, The Peak, for a... Apply to S. J. DAVID & Co. Prince's Buildings.

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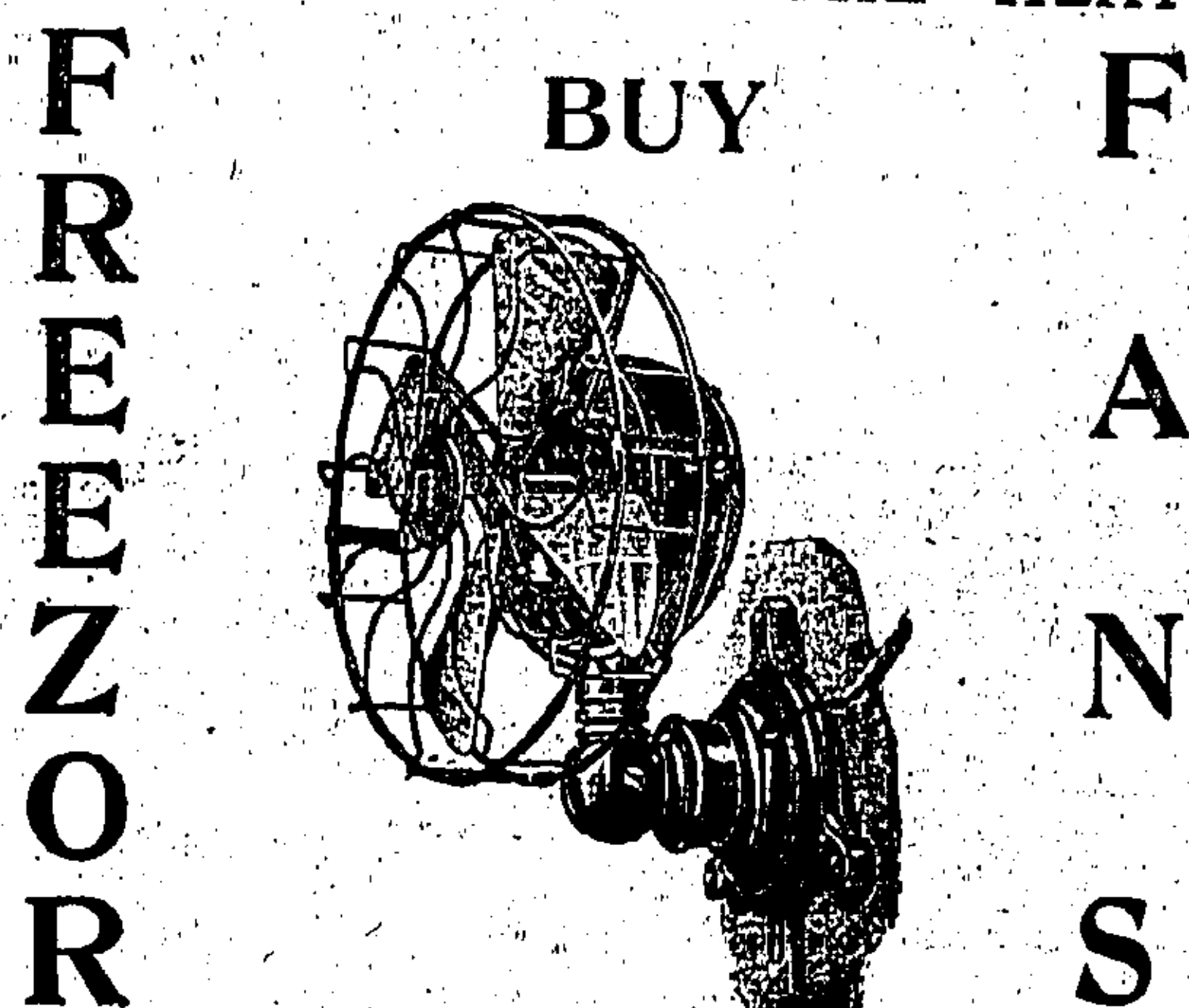
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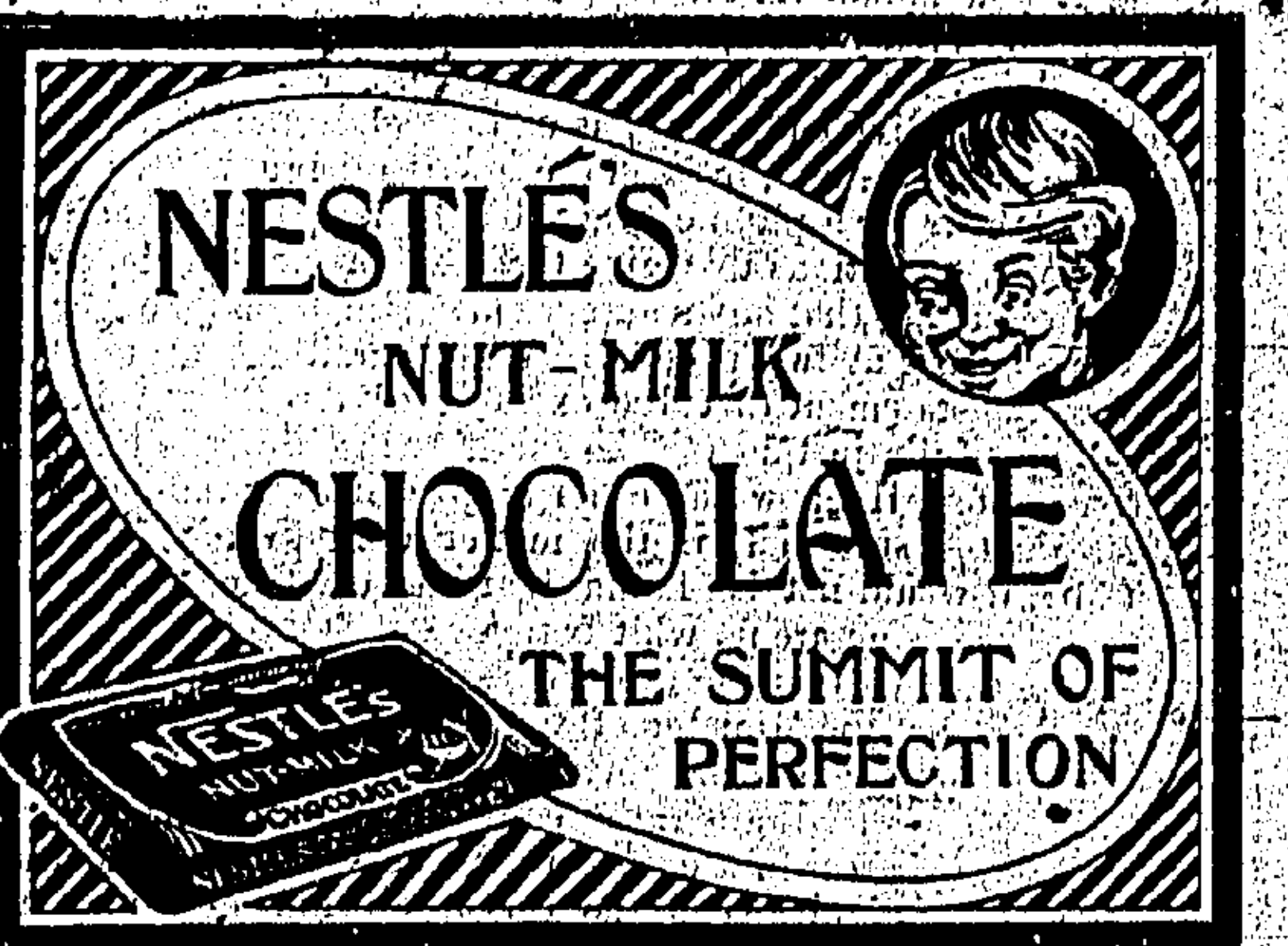
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MARRIAGES.

PERRIS-LEVY.—On May 12, 1914, at H. B. M.'s Consulate, Shanghai, before Sir Evelyn Fraser, K.C.M.G., Consul-General, and on May 17, at the Synagogue "Beth El," Sims, youngest son of the late Albert Perris, of Calcutta, to Alice, youngest daughter of the late Silas Ezekiel Levy, of Calcutta, and of Mrs. Frederick Ezra.
CARNE-HANSON.—On May 16, 1914, at All Saints Church, Tientsin, by the Rev. F. L. Walker, John Durham Carne, to Edith May Hanson.

DEATHS.

SOLLY.—On May 18, 1914, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, William John Solly, British Postmaster, aged 43 years.
ALLEMAO.—On May 19, 1914, at Shanghai, Quentina Maria Allemao, the beloved wife of Dulcino Allemao, aged 64 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1914.

CHILD LABOUR IN CHINA.

With the growth of modern industrialism in China, the question of child-labour begins to call for serious consideration and treatment. It is a knotty problem to face, especially so since it is the common custom all over the country to rush the children into some form of employment practically as soon as they are able to do so. In the civilized countries of the West the education laws, which make attendance at school up to a certain age compulsory, prevent this sort of thing, but here in China parents are allowed to do just as they please with their offspring, and, as the majority of the people are notoriously poor, there is a very understandable tendency to put the children into some form of employment at the earliest possible age, so that they may bring a few cash into the family coffers.

There can be no doubt that the race suffers as a consequence of this forcing of children into the labour markets at an immature age. The evil is, of course, not so pronounced where out-door work is concerned; it is in the factories springing up in the new industrial centres that the matter calls most loudly for treatment. In the case of Japan a check is supposed to be provided by the factory laws, but, in spite of the existing legislation, it is common knowledge that the law is largely winked at, and women and children are shamefully exploited by the operations of capitalism. At the moment China has no child-labour legislation, but the day must soon come, if she wishes to conserve and preserve the energy of the rising generation, when the example of the West in this respect will have to be followed. In discussing this matter, the Shanghai National Review points out that at present the industrial system is confined to the Treaty Ports, where the example set is an abominable one. It says that the mills of Shanghai, paying in some cases over 50 per cent. dividend, "exploit child and woman's labour in the most heartless fashion, in some cases requiring twelve hours' continuous labour for a pittance that barely keeps body and soul together, under conditions that give the soul precious little chance at all, and requiring that any scraps of meals shall be taken whilst work is proceeding at full speed." With conditions of this kind prevailing, the statement that the example of the Treaty Ports is abominable, is fully justified. The same sort of thing is known to prevail in Canton, Hankow and other large centres of industrialism, and we are not so sure that, if the matter were looked into as it ought to be, it would not be found that the conditions in certain quarters in Hongkong are no whit better.

As a contrast to this picture we read that at Tungchow, in where the development of the Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture has always manifested the deepest interest, the hours of work in the cotton mills are strictly limited, there are regular hours for meals, there is a full day's rest in each week for every worker, and there is a close co-operation between the cotton-growing peasantry and the manufacturer. Conditions such as these, under purely Chinese management, are gratifying to a degree. But it must be acknowledged that they are by no means typical. In fact, their humane character only serves to throw into greater relief and prominence features which are a disgrace to the nation as a whole.

Championships in China.

The son of Mr. Wei Yuk has been successful in winning one of the tennis championships of China, so that his confidence in himself which tempted him into making the long journey to Peking was fully justified. We must wait a little while before discovering just how successful the first championships held in China have been—they were held on Friday and Saturday last—but the bare fact that they have once been held gives promise for the future. China has always admired and revered the student. Apparently she is now beginning to learn the truth that the development of the intellectual side at the expense of the physical does not produce the best of results. Western nations discovered that long years ago and have consistently acted on it with excellent results.

Sticking it Out.

One thing that must be said is that the Chinese athlete, like the Chinese in everything, carries his work through to a finish. Only the other day we heard of a student, who is at present in the Hongkong University, and who took part in a five miles race at the last Far Eastern Olympiad. He did so with scant hope of winning, but he was determined to run the race out whatever happened; and he did. He never came near winning, nor had he even the barest outside chance of winning, but he ran out his race quite gamely and earned the encouraging cheers of the spectators for so doing. They saw the pluck and determination behind the effort and were impressed by it. It is greatly to be hoped that he and others will continue to run at their races in this fashion. It would seem that they have learned, perhaps by instinct, what Western athletes, who should know better, have too often forgotten, that the winning of the race means less to the athlete himself than does the effort made. All good luck attend them; if only for that.

The Panama Exhibition.

The hopes that Britain would be represented at the Panama Exhibition have once again been dashed to the ground. Ever since the Government announced that it did not favour official participation there has been a strong feeling in many quarters that the decision should be reviewed. This led to an influential deputation of M.P.s calling on Mr. Asquith on May 5 and advancing the suggestion that a special Governmental pavilion should be erected which should serve as a rallying point for Britishers from all parts of the Empire. Mr. Asquith then intimated that the Cabinet would likely approve this scheme, which would be in the nature of a complimentary acceptance of the invitation without committing the Government to much expenditure. But even that proposal has not secured the approbation of the Cabinet, for a to-day's wire says the Government is to adhere to its decision not to participate in the Exhibition.

Badly Bumbled.

The whole thing seems to have been badly bungled from beginning to end. From the tone of Mr. Asquith's remarks to the recent deputation one would imagine that Britain was on the verge of bankruptcy and could not scrape together enough money to join in the celebrations over the completion of one of the most wonderful feats of engineering known to the world. Australia and other Dominions have not treated the matter in this niggardly way, and if it comes to the matter of economy, the members of the present Government should be the last people to raise such an excuse. The latest announcement incidentally points to the fact that the Cabinet is by no means happy family, for, in spite of his intimation that his colleagues would likely approve the scheme mentioned, the Premier has apparently been unable to bring them round to his point of view. And he has in consequence had the mortifying experience of having to eat his own words.

Two Big Ships for Canal Trade.

Hamburg, April 23.—Two new steamships, each of 16,000 tons displacement to be used in the Panama Canal service, were ordered to-day by the Hamburg-American Line.

DAY BY DAY.

GENTLENESS AND CHEERFULNESS. THESE COME BEFORE ALL MORALITY. THEY ARE THE PERFECT DUTIES. YOUR MORALS MAKE YOU DREARY. DEPEND UPON IT THEY ARE WRONG. I DO NOT SAY "GIVE THEM UP," FOR THEY MAY BE ALL YOU HAVE. BUT CONSIDER THEM LIKE A VICE. LEST THEY SHOULD SPOIL THE LIVES OF BETTER AND SIMPLER PEOPLE.
— Stevenson.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp 78; dull.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp 87; dull.

The Mails.
American Mail.—Due per s.s. Lutzow to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. Chenan to-morrow.
German Mail.—Due per s.s. Goeben to-morrow at 4 p.m.
American Mail.—Closes per s.s. China to-morrow at 11 a.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Goeben to-morrow at 5 p.m.
Queen's Birthday.
To-day being Queen Mary's birthday, the ships in the harbour were dressed for the occasion, including the U.S.S. Wilmington, and at noon a salute was fired.

Stolen Money.
Mohamed Rafeek, a clerk in the employ of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, has reported to the police that, between May 19 and 23, someone stole from his unlocked drawer, the sum of \$315.

Leather Stolen.
Messrs. Arculli Brothers, leather merchants, of 62, Queen's Road Central, have reported to the police that, between May 10 and 25, fifty dollars' worth of leather was stolen from their offices.

The Artful Foki.
A Chinese shopkeeper, of 34, Wanohai Road, has had the misfortune to suffer a loss of \$350. It appears that a foki stole the chop of his firm and then went round to various customers collecting outstanding amounts. He succeeded and has since absconded with the amount already stated.

Opium Possession.
Two Chinese women and a man were charged before Mr. Wood this morning with being unlawfully in possession of forty taels of opium. Inspector Dymond prosecuted and a remand was ordered until Friday next. One woman was allowed bail out, the other two defendants were remanded in custody.

Our Railway.

Commenting on the British section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, the N. C. Daily News says:—While it will be many years before the capital expenditure, \$13,459,227 to date, is paid off and the earnings of the railway are a clear asset to the Colony, the result of the second year's operation of the line is distinctly encouraging.

Maiden Trip.

The new steamer Carnarvonshire, built for the Royal Mail S. P. Co., arrived here from home yesterday, on her maiden voyage to Japan and Western American ports. She is a fine vessel embodying all the latest features of a modern mercantile marine vessel, similar in main points to the Cardiganshire, which passed through here on her first trip some months back.

Jumped Overboard.

Yesterday, while the s.s. Tai Shan was returning from Mexico to Hongkong, a Chinese who gave an address in Bridge St., attempted to commit suicide by jumping overboard. He was, however, picked up alive, though his condition was such as to render his admission to the Government Civil Hospital necessary. Much credit is due to the officers and sailors of the Tai Shan for the smart way in which the ship was turned about and a boat lowered.

New Director of St. Joseph's.

By the P. & O. mail steamer Devanha there arrived here the Rev. Brother Aimar, the new Director of St. Joseph's College. It is about five years since Brother Aimar left Singapore, and during this time he has been away in Burma and Penang. Previous to that he was connected for fifteen years with the St. Joseph's Institution at Singapore, and the number of successful candidates from this Institution for the Queen's Scholarship were entirely trained up by him, and his appointment to Hongkong, to succeed the late lamented Rev. Brother Peter, is viewed with much satisfaction by his ex-pupils, and personal friends in Singapore, says the Free Press.

SIR PAUL CHATER-SUED.

Judgment in the Claim for \$45,000.

In the Supreme Court, this morning, in Original Jurisdiction, Mr. H. J. Gompertz, Chief Justice, gave judgment in the case in which Mr. George Lanzias, a mining engineer, sued Sir Paul Chater, O.M.G., in connection with prospecting and mining transactions. The statement of claim stated that by an agreement in writing dated 22nd day of July, 1905, the defendant and Sir Hormusjee Nowrojee Mody, since deceased, jointly contracted with the plaintiff and one Archibald Campbell Macmillan, since deceased, that in consideration of the plaintiff and the said Archibald Campbell Macmillan prospecting for minerals in the New Territories and adjacent British islands, the defendant and Hormusjee Nowrojee Mody would pay to them a proper and reasonable remuneration.

From July, 1905, to April, 1908, with the exception of a period of three months, the plaintiff, by prospecting for minerals in the New Territories and adjacent British islands, had rendered professional services to the defendant within the meaning of the aforesaid agreement of the 22nd day of July, 1905, and the plaintiff has not been paid for the same.

From July, 1905, to April, 1908, with the exception of a period of three months, the plaintiff was employed by the defendant in managing, developing, and opening up mines in the New Territories and adjacent British islands; it was an implied term of the said employment that the plaintiff should be paid proper and reasonable remuneration in respect of such employment.

In the alternative, on various dates between July, 1905, and April, 1908, the defendant verbally agreed with the plaintiff that in consideration of the plaintiff continuing to prospect in the New Territories and adjacent British islands, under the said agreement and in consideration of the plaintiff continuing in the employment of managing, mining, developing and opening up the mines, he (the defendant) would pay the plaintiff for his professional services.

The plaintiff did continue to prospect in the New Territories and adjacent British islands and did continue in the said employment, but the defendant in breach of the said verbal agreement has refused to pay the plaintiff, and the plaintiff says the sum of \$45,000 is a proper and reasonable remuneration for such professional services.

Under the provisions of an agreement in writing dated the 10th day of October, 1906, the defendant received from the Hongkong Iron Mining Co., Ltd., for and on behalf of the plaintiff, 900 fully paid up shares of \$100 each in the said Company.

The plaintiff has received from the defendant only 750 of the said shares, and there is a balance of 150 shares due to the plaintiff.

The plaintiff therefore claimed: 1. The sum of \$45,000; 2. 150 fully paid up shares of \$100 each in the Hongkong Iron Mining Co., Ltd., or, in the alternative, the sum of \$15,000.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster and Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. Willson, of Messrs. Stephens & Willson) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Sharp, K.C. (instructed by Mr. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston), represented the defendant.

His Lordship said:—

"This was an argument on certain legal issues under an order made with the concurrence of the parties by the Chief Justice. The arrangement has no doubt some advantages, but it has also drawbacks. It is not always possible to disentangle issues of law from issues of fact. I have heard argument on the second issue propounded by Mr. Sharp, but the question here is at any rate one of mixed fact and law and I must decline to determine it now; it will have to stand over till the trial. Again, on the construction of the documents, it would perhaps have been more convenient if I had the whole of the facts clearly before me, with the circumstances of the case and the relations of the parties."

LANGKATS.

Greatly Increased Output Last Week.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby inform us that the Langkat output for the past 7 days was 2,852 tons, an increase of 782 tons over the previous week. The output will in future be published daily.

Possibly, however, the facts which are common ground are sufficient basis for me to proceed. If I find myself in any real difficulty I can always say my head until the evidence has been taken.

The first question arises upon the construction of the agreement of 22nd July, 1905, did Messrs. Chater & Mody contract to pay remuneration to Messrs. Lanzias & Macmillan? This agreement is in the form of a letter. It is headed:—

To Sir Paul Chater O.M.G. & H.N. Mody Esq. and proceeds as follows:—

Gentlemen,
With reference to our conversation as to Minerals in the New Territories and adjacent British Islands, we understand that you will act with us for the purpose of prospecting for same and if thought advisable for acquiring Mining rights and developing the same, the terms being that you are to have three-fourths interest and ourselves one fourth in the venture.

We understand that you will pay such monies (not exceeding \$1,000) as you think necessary for the cost of the prospecting outfit and also such expenses for the prospecting as you think proper and reasonable.

It is further understood that in the event of your deciding to exploit any discoveries you will apply to the Government for the mining rights of the several areas, and will find such money for acquiring such mining rights as you may think proper and reasonable.

It is understood that all discoveries which we have already made of Minerals or the probability of Minerals shall be disclosed to you on the signing of this document and that all discoveries made by us during the continuance of our joint venture shall be at once disclosed to you and shall be the property of the joint venturers and that we shall not dispose of any such discovery to any other person neither will we directly or indirectly apply for or hold any mining rights in the New Territories and adjacent British Islands.

It is agreed that you are at liberty to withdraw from this arrangement at any pleasure.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) Geo. Lanzias

(Signed) A. Campbell Macmillan

"We agree to the above."

(Signed) C. P. Chater.

(Signed) H. N. Mody."

Now the circumstances as I have them before me, are shortly as follows.

Sometime in 1905, not long before the date of this letter, Messrs. Chater and Mody, men of business and capitalists in Hongkong, were approached by the plaintiff and a Mr. Macmillan who were mining engineers, that is to say professional men, with no great financial resources, upon the subject of mines and minerals in the New Territories and adjacent islands. As a result this agreement was entered into.

The plaintiff's claim to salary is based on paragraph 2 of the letter "We understand that you will pay ... such expenses for the prospecting as you think proper and reasonable."

After the signing of the agreement it is common ground that discoveries already made by the plaintiff were disclosed and that he did for sometime prospect for minerals within the area designated.

I am not quite sure if it is agreed between the parties what the words "expenses for prospecting" properly cover, but it is not disputed that they would under some circumstances have the meaning contended for by the plaintiff, e.g. if A & B capitalists enter into a joint prospecting venture, an agreement by A to pay the expenses of prospecting

CHIEF OFFICER'S SAD DEATH.

Mr. Stewart C. Davis Dies at Sea.

The many friends for Mr. Stewart C. Davis, a Chief Officer on the China Coast of many years, will regret to learn of his death at sea.

The deceased came out to the Far East about 18 years ago and joined the service of Messrs. Douglas, Lapraik and Co., serving on the s.s. Hsiehching, commanded by Capt. Hodgkin. After some time he left the Company's employ and joined up with Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. He then served with various shipping Companies on the coast and finally returned to Messrs. Douglas, Lapraik, which Company he left about a month ago and joined Captain Woolcott to take the British bulk Rhameses down to Santiazo Harbour. This proved to be his last trip, for he caught a chill the night he joined and died three days afterwards, being buried at sea. Much sympathy is felt with the relatives of the deceased, who was greatly liked by all who knew him.

would clearly make him liable for the salary of the prospectors. Where as in this case the agreement is between capitalists on the one part and persons who themselves do the prospecting work on the other, the question is less simple.

Prima facie I suppose that unless that construction was repugnant to the sense of the agreement taken as a whole that the words prospecting expenses would cover salary. The contention is, however, that the agreement of 1905 is nothing else than an agreement of partnership and that under the statutory rule the plaintiff being a partner of the defendant is not in the absence of agreement entitled to remuneration for doing in the partnership business.

Mr. Sharp referred to the statutory definition of partnership—the relation which subsists between persons carrying on business in common with a view of profit and laid stress on various expressions in the agreement "You will act with us." Then the words following giving the scope of the enterprise were "and I interest in the venture." Then in clause 4—all discoveries made by us during the continuance of our joint venture... shall be the property of the joint venturers.

Of course it is true that this agreement is what lawyer call an artificial sort of document. I have no doubt that the parties to it thought that it contained everything that was necessary between them. When people go into a venture of this sort they are very often in a hurry. They have a certain confidence in each other, and they hope that their undertaking will be successful. In these circumstances they are often content with a rough agreement and they usually intend later on when the matter matures to put their undertaking into a more formal shape.

I do not know where the draft of this agreement came from, but we are told that it was produced by the plaintiff in the first instance and that it was in his own hand; the draft was subsequently approved with certain alterations by the defendant's solicitor.

Now the statutory definition of a partnership is very simple and concise, but it is of course often extraordinarily difficult to apply its terms to any given case. The rules provided by the Act for the determination of the question whether in any particular case a partnership does or does not exist, are mainly in a negative form, and as Lord Lindley points out at p. 25 (7th edn.) they only state the weight to be attached to the facts mentioned in the section when such facts stand alone.

As the learned author states, one main principle to be kept in view is that regard must be paid to the true contract and intention of the parties as appearing from the whole facts of the case. I do not think that in a rough agreement of this kind it is possible to draw any decided inference from the absence of particular provisions which are usually found in

(Continued on page 5)

SIR PAUL CHATER SUED

(Continued from page 4)

a more formal document drawn by a conveyancer.

The only useful method is to take the agreement as a whole and by comparing all its parts to endeavour to arrive at the true intention of the parties. First of all I will say that I do not think this is a contract of agency. It does not read to make a contract of service.

"You will act with us"—during the continuance of our joint venture shall be the property of the joint venturers—none of this has any suggestion of the relationship of employer and employee.

Again, if it was intended to constitute the relation of master and servant I think it very remarkable that no remuneration was explicitly stipulated for. The plaintiff is described in the statement of claim as a mining engineer, that is to say, a member of a highly trained profession. If he was to do work for the defendant and receive a salary, I should have expected some figures to be mentioned, or at least one would look for an express mention of salary as such, if salary was really contracted for. One does not expect such an important item as the contract to lurk modestly under the expression "expenses of prospecting" the amount being left entirely to the good pleasure of the employer. I do not wish to lay too much stress on this point, still it is one to be considered.

Again I do not think that this is an agreement for ownership. Mr. Potter laid stress on the words "three fourths and one fourth interest." I can imagine an agreement to construct a chattel such as a ship with the result of a joint ownership upon completion. But here the terms are "you are to have three fourths interest and ourselves one fourth"—in what? Not in the mine or mines—or in the minerals, but in a venture. You may of course have an agreement for a single adventure or undertaking and it is frequently very difficult to say whether a partnership does or does not exist.

In 1858 the relationship between an author and a publisher for bringing out a book was held to be a partnership (see *Reade v. Bentley* 4 K. J. 666).

But Lord Lindley, Partnership 7th ed. p. 50, doubts whether it be not the correct doctrine that authors and publishers are not partners at all.

Mr. Potter instanced a number of reasons why it would not be possible to hold that the parties intended a partnership relation. He laid great stress upon the entire absence of the words partner or partnership from the agreement, and urged that Mr. Deacon the plaintiff's solicitor, who revised and passed the draft as finally altered would have insisted upon some such terms if partnership were intended.

Now it is not of course at all necessary that partnership even when evidenced by a written agreement, should be proved by the use of terms of art. You must take the agreement as a whole. But still if no such terms are to be found that is an element which must not be overlooked.

The question then is whether the terms venture, joint venture, joint venturers, are not used as the equivalent of the terms partnership and partners.

Sir Frederick Pollock in his very valuable digest of the Law of Partnership observes at p. 6—the marginal note being "joint adventure"—"Scottish writers make a difference between partnership proper and 'joint adventure,' which is thus defined in Bell's Principles, art. 302—"Joint adventure or joint trade is a limited partnership, confined to a particular adventure, speculation, course of trade, or voyage; and in which the partners, either known or unknown, use no firm or social name, and incur no responsibility beyond the limits of the adventure. I do not find that the incidents of a 'joint adventure,' as far as it extends, can be distinguished from those of partnership, but whatever the importance of the distinction may be, it is not met with in the English authorities."

The note (2) to this passage is as follows—"Lord Eldon seems to have denied it." *See* *Pow*, at p. 229. Transactions

SPECIAL CABLES.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

INTERPORT CRICKET

SHANGHAI 144 FOR SIX WICKETS.

Shanghai, Received May 26.

The Interport Cricket match between Shanghai and Hongkong opened to-day in cloudy and windy weather.

Shanghai won the toss and elected to bat first. The following were the scores at 2.30 p.m.

H. B. Ollerdesen	19.
A. E. Lanning	18.
Captain E. I. M. Barrett	not out 69.
E. W. Stagg	15.
V. H. Lanning	5.
J. A. Quayle	11.
F. W. Potter	0.
Extras	7.

Total (for 6 wickets) 144.

of this kind, when they occur in England, are dealt with, so far as they extend, in the same way as ordinary partnerships, see *Reid v. Hollinshead* (1825) 4 B. & C. 807. This point is I think therefore against the plaintiff for what it may be worth. Then it was urged that it could not be supposed that Messrs. Chater and Mody would enter into partnership with two mining engineers they had not seen before 1905. But this does not seem to me of much importance. The partnership had a very limited scope—the capitalists expressly reserved the right to withdraw at any time. The whole of the accounts and the office work were apparently in their hands. It is not difficult to suppose that they considered themselves safeguarded against any undue pledging of their credit.

Moreover if I may say so, men who go into mining enterprises are usually sanguine, otherwise they would not touch them at all. But they expect great gains and are prepared to discount minor risks. It will perhaps save time if, in the remainder of this judgment I refer to Sir Paul Chater and Sir H. Mody as the capitalists, and to Messrs. Lanning and Macmillan as the experts. This was in fact the true position of the parties.

The next objection is that the cost of the prospecting outfit and expenses and the outlay for the acquisition of mining rights as well as the decision to exploit or not to exploit discoveries was in the sole discretion of the capitalists. But it does not seem to me inconsistent with the partnership relation that the capitalists should control an outlay for which they are as between the parties, solely responsible.

The next objection is that the experts were only to share in gross results.

Now the agreement of 1905 is not a trading agreement. Actual mine working in the sense of winning ore in commercial quantities and putting it on the market, is not yet contemplated. That was left for a further stage.

I do not see that the distinction between gross and net returns is of any real importance here. Let us consider carefully the facts of this case. This was an adventure in the fullest sense of the word to the furtherance of which the adventurers of either party were willing to make contributions partly definite and partly indefinite. The experts were as I read the agreement to put into the pool finally a melting which though its value was as yet unascertained was obviously regarded by both parties as having some positive value, that is to say, the discoveries already made. Secondly they bound themselves for an indefinite—not of course an unlimited—period to contribute their own skill and labour. On the other side the capitalists were to contribute the cost of the prospecting outfit up to a certain maximum; secondly they were to contribute up to an amount indefinite except that it was limited by their own discretion, to the expenses of prospecting. They were also to find (rather an indefinite word, which might mean an advance on the one hand or on the other legal payment) such sums as they should think fit for the acquisition of mining rights. And fortunately they were obviously bringing into the credit of the joint adventure an

asset the value of which must not be forgotten—their name and influence in the local money market. Well, as I have said, the parties on either side agree what their respective contributions are to be, present and future. They then agree the ratio in which the resulting gain is to be divided. It matters nothing that one side were to take 1 and the other 4. The parties were at liberty to place upon their respective contributions the value it seemed good to them and to agree that their gains should be proportionate.

Then there is the argument that the experts are bound indefinitely by an agreement from which the capitalists may retire at any time. Now when a joint adventure is entered into the presumption of course is that the partnership, if any, is to continue until the termination of the adventure or undertaking. It may be here that the relation constituted under this agreement is no more than a partnership at will.

But if it is not, I should think that as a matter of common sense and quite apart from the law of partnership, if the experts came to the conclusion that it was no longer their interest to continue these operations, they would be able to bring over the capitalists to their way of thinking.

I find at p. 141 of Palmer's Companies Precedents Vol. 1, 10th ed. Form 5, entitled "a syndicate agreement for purchase and resale of mines."

Clause 3 is as follows:—A. & B. shall be managers of the syndicate.

Clause 4.—per share shall be paid to the managers forthwith and they may from time to time make calls on the members in proportion to their shares, but no member is liable to pay more than the amount of his shares.

Clause 6.—The managers shall have the entire control of the affairs of the syndicate, and may conduct the same in such manner as they think best.

Clause 7.—It is expressly declared that the managers if they think fit,

(a) May sell the mines to a person or firm or company, (b) may form and float, or procure the formation and floating, of a company to purchase the mines,

(c) may fix the price and agree to accept any part of it, in fully paid up shares or debentures or otherwise.

(d) may keep the mines going until disposed of.

Now the noticeable points are:—(1) the members purport to limit their own liability.

(2) the entire control and conduct of the syndicate and the fullest powers of sale are vested entirely in the two managers.

The note of the learned author is as follows—"Syndicates are sometimes found under an agreement as above but the agreement constitutes a mere partnership, and the members are therefore individually responsible for what the managers do without any real limit of liability. These objections to a syndicate's agreement now very commonly induce the formation of an incorporated syndicate."

The following are a few examples of the cases in which syndicates are commonly formed:—

1. A has a patent for an invention but no capital. The utility of the invention is fairly obvious, but it requires to be more thor-

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oughly tested, and expense must be incurred in so testing it.

B. U. & D. agree to form a syndicate which shall find the requisite funds. The patent rights are made over to the syndicate on the footing that A. shall have, say 1/3 of the shares in the syndicate free, and that the other subscribers shall pay up their shares in cash.

(2) U has obtained in America or in one of the colonies an option or contract to purchase some mining property. Money is wanted to send out an independent expert, and perhaps to work the property to a limited extent, and thus prove its capabilities. U places his option or contract and knowledge as to the disposal of the syndicate in consideration of shares in the syndicate. The syndicate then obtains the necessary reports, works the property more or less, and recovers it at a profit, either to some company formed for the purpose of acquiring it, or to anyone who is willing to buy it on satisfactory terms.

(Continued on an Extra)

Novel Unsinkable Lifeboat. Recently an English inventor exhibited upon the Thames a lifeboat which is claimed to be unsinkable. It is a cylinder, pointed at both ends, with sliding doors, which may be tightly battened, and affords a refuge in emergency for eighty people. This strange-looking craft may be launched in a few seconds, according to the inventor, and is buoyant in the extreme, carrying its large load easily and safely in a heavy sea. Air is supplied to the interior by means of a small pump.

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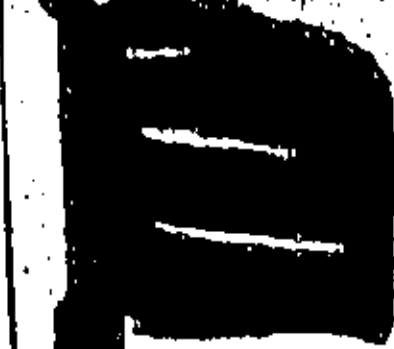
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"	Silesia	18th June
"	C. Ferd. Laeisz	3rd July
"	Senegambia	17th July
"	Scandia	27th July
"	Alesia	14th Aug.
Victoria, V'var, S'ile & P'land (Or.)	Saxonia	10th June
"	Andalusia	4th Aug.
"	Silhonla	9th Sept.
M'les, R'dam, H'burg, A'werp	Brigavia	26th May
M'les, H'ro, B'men, H'burg	Almark	28th May
M'les, R'dam, Hamburg & A'werp	Brasilia	3rd June
Havre & Hamburg	Furst Buelow	5th June
Havre, R'dam, Hamburg & A'werp	Wuerttemberg	19th June
M'les, H'ro, B'men, H'burg	Suedmark	24th June
M'les, Havre, Emden & H'burg	Segovia	4th July
R'dam, H'burg & A'werp	Goldenfels	13th July
Havre, Bremen & Hamburg	Prussen	16th July
R'dam, Hamburg & A'werp	Emden	23rd July
Havre, Emden & Hamburg	Silesia	29th July

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Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, and Port Said.	Atsuta Maru Capt. Trizawa Hitachi Maru Capt. T. Sato	(WEDNES., 3rd June, at 10 a.m.) (WEDNES., 17th June, at 10 a.m.)

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Keelung, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimidzu and Yokohama.	Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa Yokohama Maru Capt. Machida	(TUESDAY, 2nd June, at 4 p.m.) (TUESDAY, 16th June, at 4 p.m.)
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.	Kumano Maru Capt. L. Sonoda Tango Maru Capt. Sekine	(WED., 3rd June, at noon.) (WEDNES., 1st July, at noon.)
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CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon.	Bombay Maru Capt. T. S. 5,000	(TUESDAY, 2nd June.)
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BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.	Kilano Maru Capt. T. 16,000	(WED., 3rd June, at 11 a.m.)
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KOBE & Yokohama.	Tango Maru Capt. T. Sekine	(TUESDAY, 2nd June, at 5 p.m.)
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NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama.	Kawachi Maru Capt. Christiansen	(FRIDAY, 12th May, 12,500)
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SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.	Tosa Maru Capt. Yoshikawa	(FRIDAY, 12th May, 12,500)
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KOBE & Yokohama.	Tosa Maru Capt. Yoshikawa	(FRIDAY, 12th May, 12,500)
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2nd class.....	\$ 81	\$ 75	\$ 65	\$ 57

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H'HOW, PHOI & H'PHONGKailong		27th May at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	28th May at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU	Chenan	30th May at midnight
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	2nd June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	2nd June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Luchow	4th June at 4 p.m.
S'TOW, W'WEL, C'FOO, TTSINKueichow		5th June at 10 a.m.

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SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui," "Chenan," "Shaohsing" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

The steamers leaving Hongkong on Sundays proceed from Shanghai to Tsingtau, leaving there on Tuesdays for Shanghai, Hongkong and Canton.

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HONGKONG AGENCY.

Outward Bound.

(Via Vladivostok via Nagasaki.)

The S.S. Koursk 6,400 R.T., Commander Padalka, is expected to arrive here on or about the 28th day of May.

Homeward Bound.

(Odessa via Ports of call.)

The S.S. Mogilev 6,200 R.T., Commander Kahlan, is expected to arrive here on or about the 6th day of June.

The S.S. Koursk 6,400 R.T., Commander Padalka, is expected to arrive here on or about the 17th day of July.

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Capt. LUKHMANOFF, Agent.

Hotel Manchoo, 2nd Floor.

Hongkong, May 14, 1914.

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STEAMSHIP CO

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Zafiro	4000	F. S. McMurray	Manila, Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo.	THUR., 11th June, 4 p.m.

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Hongkong, 25th May, 1914.

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Tijmah	JAVA	2nd half May	JAPAN	2nd half May
Tjibodas	JAVA	2nd half May	JAVA	1st half June
Tjikini	JAPAN	1st half June	JAVA	1st half June
Tjimanok	JAVA	1st half June	SHAI	1st half June
Tjipanas	SHAI	1st half June	JAVA	1st half June
Tjilatjap	JAVA	1st half June	JAPAN	1st half June
Tjilawong	JAVA	1st half July	JAPAN	1st half July
Tjitaroem	JAVA	2nd half July	SHAI	2nd half July

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Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement: Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong.	
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tues.,	16th June.
Nippon Maru*	11,000 - 18 knots	Tues.,	23rd "
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tues.,	14th July.
Shio Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Thurs.,	30th July.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months): £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

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MAIL SCHEDULE

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Empire	2nd May.	29th May, 10 a.m.
St. Albans	23rd May.	19th June, "
Eastern	13th June.	10th July, "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, French Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiching	W. O. Passmore	TUESDAY, 26th May at 11 a.m.
Haitan	A. E. Stewart	FRIDAY, 29th May at 11 a.m.
Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 2nd June at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haimun	J. W. Evans	WED., 27th May at 11 a.m.
Haimun	J. W. Evans	SUNDAY, 31st May at 10 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

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General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Clyde Shipbuilding Returns. The Clyde shipbuilding output for April consists of 30 vessels, aggregating over 54,000 tons. The total for the first four months of the year amounts to 153,000 tons. April last year constituted a "record" for one month, the total exceeding 120,000 tons. This included the Cunarder Aquitania. The four months' total was 230,000 tons. Work is still plentiful, but orders have been scarce for some months.

New Vancouver Terminal.

Vancouver, B. C., April 21.—For more than a year the construction of a modern terminal here, with facilities for both its railway and steamship lines, has been prosecuted vigorously by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and construction on the \$1,000,000 station and office building is now so far advanced that the east section is nearly ready for occupancy.

As soon as some additional new space is available, which probably will be about July 1, the general offices will be moved there from the old station, which must be razed before the entire improvement scheme can be carried out. The new building is of steel frame construction and six stories high. A four-track passenger platform 1,000 feet long is being provided. The dock plan which the company has in process of development embraces a water frontage of about three-quarters of a mile.

Non-Rolling Steamer.

The Belgian State's s-channel mail service has just been reinforced by the addition of a new steamer, the Ville de Liege, which brings the number of turbine boats engaged in the passenger traffic between Ostend and Dover to five.

The new vessel, put into service on January 14 last, comes from the shipyards of the Societe Dookerill. She was subjected on December 24, 1913, to endurance trials, which consisted in six consecutive runs carried out under full steam between the West Ghinder and Raylinghe lightships. In the course of this four hours' steam trial, which took place in a very rough sea and a stiff breeze, the vessel proved "a very handy ship" without the official reception commission having had to record the least incident.

The mail boat has been specially built for the winter service. With this view, her superstructures have been simply strengthened so as to enable her to maintain in any sea a speed of 22 to 22½ knots; and to ensure passages of an average duration of three hours, which must be considered highly satisfactory. Both as regards internal arrangements and the luxuriousness of the cabins, saloons, and rooms for the use of the passengers, the designers of the vessel have aimed at the same degree of perfection as in the other mail boats of the flotilla, which in this respect enjoy a well-merited reputation. The life-saving appliances, such as life-boats, rafts, deck seats with air cushions, lifebelts, and buoys constitute a complete equipment fully meeting the most recent requirements of the Board of Trade. Moreover, the hull is subdivided into ten compartments, separated by water-tight bulkheads extending to above the waterline, or provided with hydraulically actuated doors on the Stone Lloyd system, operated from the wheelhouse and controlled by an indicator-board.

The essential innovation introduced on board this vessel consists in the fitting up, in the hold immediately before the stoke-hold, of water tanks of a special form designed by Mr. Frhm, and which are intended to lessen the rolling motion. The weight of the water required for the working of these anti-rolling devices represents about 2 per cent. of the displacement. Although the stability of the Ville de Liege is amply assured, it is hoped that the addition of this arrangement will still further reduce very perceptibly the extent of the rolling motion of the vessel, thus ensuring under any circumstances a maximum of comfort to the passengers.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried & Stewed. Finton Haddock, Kippers &c. ALEXANDRA CAFE.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1914

TELEGRAMS.

[The following telegrams arrived too late for insertion on Page 1.]

HOME RULE BILL.

ALL QUIET.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

London, Received May 26.

Belfast, Londonderry, Dublin and all Ulster were most quiet last evening. Everywhere there were extra police, but the factions in the towns were kept in their respective districts. The streets in Belfast were almost deserted, the Catholics remaining indoors. Fourteen hundred Nationalist Volunteers, with bands, paraded at Belfast. Houses were illuminated and bonfires lit, while the crowd sang "A Nation Once Again."

The Union Ended.

Mr. Redmond, in a statement in *Freeman's Journal*, says nothing conceivable can happen to alter the fact that Home Rule is now an act of Parliament. Despite all the prophecies of evil, patience, discipline and mutual confidence had won the day. There was not an Irishman in the world but would rejoice that he had lived to see the end of the Union of Pitt and Castlereagh and that its place would be taken by a new Union founded on respect and goodwill.

ALBANIAN UNREST.

INSURGENTS' DEMANDS.

London, Received May 26.

The insurgents at Durazzo have formulated a demand for the restoration of Moslem rule, or, if this is impossible, to place their destinies in the hands of Europe again trusting that a solution will be found in conformity with the Ottoman character of their religion.

Five hundred rebels at Kavaza tore up the Albanian flag and hoisted that of Turkey.

Count Berchtold, in a speech to the Austrian delegation, said Austria and Italy had agreed to interfere to the least extent possible in Albania, and that neither shall act separately.

BRITISH POLICY IN CHINA.

In a third communication to the *Observer* Mr. J. O. P. Bland tells us that ever since the days of Palmerston British policy in China has generally been characterised by lack of continuity and definite purpose. It is as if our diplomacy, weary of well-being, had from time to time washed its hands of the insurmountable Oriental. The later history of our relations with the Celestial Empire is an unprofitable record of alternating coercion and conciliation, of alarms and excursions, followed by periods of masterly inactivity, a policy of drift guided more by accomplished facts than by intelligent anticipation of the possible developments of British interests.

In concluding Mr. Bland gives the following summing up:—British interests in China are concerned first and last, with the preservation and development of an important market. The first object of British diplomacy should, therefore, be by all possible means to prevent spheres of influence being created under conditions which threaten discrimination against British trade. (The appointment of British Consuls to the newly opened Mongolian trade routes would serve, for example, to prevent further misunderstanding as to our conception of Russia's special interests in that region.)

SPECIAL CABLES.

(Special Pacific Service to the Telegraph.—Reuter.)

LATE EMPRESS DOWAGER.

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

Tokyo, Received May 25. A drizzling rain fell as the funeral procession of the Empress Dowager left the Palace at eight o'clock yesterday evening. A sharp gun signal was followed by minute guns throughout the march to Yoyogi, a suburb of Tokyo, where the cortege was embarked on a train. Beacon torches were on every corner and mourning lanterns at every house, while enormous silent crowds lined the route, but elsewhere the streets were deserted. The funeral train reaches Momoyama this evening.

Tokyo, Received May 26. The funeral train arrived at Momoyama at 5.30 in the evening. Large crowds gathered at the main points of the train route.

CHINESE PROVINCES.

CHANGES IN OFFICIAL NAMES.

Peking, Received May 25. A Manifesto orders the change of Civil Administrators into Provincial Governors. Kuishashih or intendents, become Taoyun or chiefs of civil circuits and can be given control of financial or judicial affairs. Hsien-chihshih, or magistrates, remain unchanged. Governors, as during the Ching regime, have civil, judicial and financial powers and control of defence and precautionary forces for the preservation of peace in their provinces.

SALT SCHEME.

OBJECTIONS BY MERCHANTS.

Peking, Received May 25. Chinese reports say that the Changlu salt merchants secured an interview with the Director of the Salt Inspectorate and demanded a postponement of Sir Richard Dane's proposals until they had consulted the Government. Mr. Chang Hsueh said that it was necessary to institute Sir Richard Dane's schemes as they were part of the contract with the Quintuple Group.

The Other Side.

Peking, Received May 26. Sir Richard Dane, asked regarding the opposition of the Changlu salt merchants to his suggested reforms, explained that the merchants procure salt from Tongku at a cost of one penny a catty and retail the same in Tientsin at 48 cents and in Peking at 68 cents, which was unreasonable. He added that the monopoly was interested solely in high prices, whereas the Government's interests lay in cheaper sale, which would cause the disposal of greater quantities, thereby entailing greater revenue, as the duty was on weight alone. He thought the situation in the Yangtze was different, as the merchants transported salt over large areas and relieved the Government of much trouble and responsibility.

BANK DIRECTORSHIP.

Peking, Received May 25. A meeting of the Bank of Communications was held yesterday evening. It is understood that it concerned the appointment of a chief director vice Liang Shih-yi.

Peking, Received May 26. Liang Shih-yi has been reappointed Chief Director of the Bank of Communications.

POSTMASTER GENERAL DECORATED.

Peking, Received May 26. M. Pirry, the Postmaster-General, has been decorated with the Chiao-chow order of the second class.

SIR ROBERT HART.

SHANGHAI STATUE UNVEILED.

Shanghai, Received May 26. The statue of Sir Robert Hart, on the bund at Shanghai, was unveiled yesterday afternoon by Mr. Rasschou, the Danish Consul General, in the absence of M. S. Hart, the senior Consul General, in the presence of a large and cosmopolitan gathering. Detachments from the men-of-war attended.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

Peking, Received May 26. Britain has agreed to recognise Hupshah opium on June 1, while regarding Chekiang and Fokien the dates are not fixed.

MORE LIGHT.

A Reasoned Cry from Kowloon.

[SPECIAL ARTICLE.]

Save by a small handful of far-seeing individuals, Kowloon was, much less than a score of years ago even, the despised portion of the Colony. Long after it began to blossom out as a residential centre it was the habit of the islanders to "look down" on the dwellers on the peninsula. Moreover, popular disregard was reflected in official indifference—an indifference which has not yet been overcome completely. Kowloon suffered from neglect, and today its progress is still held back by the same cause. "To-morrow can do" would seem to represent fairly the official attitude when needed improvements across the harbour are being forced to the front by those who wish to see Kowloon come by its own.

There is one cry which has often been voiced on Kowloon's behalf by the *Telegraph*—the cry for more light, better lighting facilities. The prevailing conditions are nothing short of a disgrace to the Colony; they constitute a grave public scandal. Strong as these words are, they are fully warranted by the facts of the case, which can be gathered by anyone taking the trouble to stroll through Kowloon after dusk, provided it is not a moon-light night. No part of the peninsula is well lit; many parts of it are left in absolute darkness. Nathan Road, the main thoroughfare, is, of course, best illuminated, but even here fully double the number of lamps at present installed are needed to make it so well lighted as it should be. The existing lamps are each about 80 or 100 yards apart, on alternate sides of the road, and in most instances they are tucked away behind the thick foliage of the trees which flank the roadside. The various side streets are treated with scant consideration—one lamp apiece being the usual allowance. Some—such as Humphrey's Avenue and Ashley Road—have not even this, and after sunset they are buried in the blackness of night.

Householders argue—and rightly so, too—that as they pay taxes they should be supplied with the customary concomitants of civilisation, of which adequate street lighting is one. Not only as a convenience this is demanded, but as a protection from the operations of burglars, who like darkness rather than light. As long as streets are ill-lit, or not lit at all, so long may we expect to hear of the periodical nightly visitations of houses. And here a word may be written of the unwisdom of permitting the ricksha service to be maintained well on into early morning. Nothing is easier than for the men in charge of these vehicles to wander down some of these ill illuminated roads and do a little quiet burglary when they see the country clear; or may be they could work in with the professional burglars by carrying off the loot in the rickshas. Whether such things as this do happen or not, it is hard to say; but the opening presents itself anyhow. Therefore should Kowloon have what it rightly demands—more light. Thus will the public convenience be served, thus will the scope for crime at night be narrowed and diminished.

Arrivals.

The following details embarked on the s.s. Kueichow, at Tientsin on the 21st inst., and are due to arrive at Hongkong about the 29th inst.:—R. G. A.—1 Officer and 31 N. C. O.s and men; B. E.—7 N. C. O.s and men. 2nd Batta. Gloucester Regt.—1 man, be attached to D. O. L. I. R. A. M. C.—1 N. C. O., A. V. O.—1 N. C. O., will be attached to A. S. C.

SIR PAUL CHATER SUED.

(Continued from Page 5.)

It seems to me, that the document under consideration is in effect an agreement of partnership, on all fours with the instances given by Mr. Palmer, and that the ordinary consequences of the partnership relation must attach.

I have gone into the question at some length because it was strenuously argued, and is of course a matter of great importance to the plaintiff. I do not propose, however, to deal in detail with the cases cited for the plaintiff. I have considered them most carefully but they can all be differentiated and fall, I think, into four main classes, promoters cases, employment cases, co-ownership, and cases on the liability of partners for acts antecedent to the partnership relation.

On the whole I am of opinion that the document of 1905 is a partnership agreement and that the ordinary partnership relations exist between the parties to it for the purpose of the undertaking.

The answer on the first issue is therefore in the negative. The second issue, as I have already said, must stand over till the trial.

The third question is upon what basis the account of expenses offered by the defendant is to be taken? The answer depends on the construction of the agreement of 10th October 1906. The parties are Sir Paul Chater of the 1st part, Mr. Mody of the 2nd part and Messrs. Lanzius and McMillan of the 3rd part.

The first recital is as follows:—Whereas by an agreement dated 22nd July 1905 the said parties hereto agreed to prospect for minerals and if thought proper to acquire, mine, rights and develop the same in the New Territories and adjacent British Islands upon (inter alia) the terms that the said parties hereto of the 1st and 2nd parts were to have 1/4 interest, and the said parties hereto of the 3rd part 1/4 interest in the venture. The instrument proceeds:—Whereas operations have been conducted under and in pursuance of the said agreement whereby the party hereto of the 1st part is shortly to obtain a certain mining lease, and three certain mining licenses under the Prospecting and Mining Order 1906 of the Legislature of the said Colony. I pause here to enquire what is the meaning of the word "operations" at the beginning of the 2nd recital. This term is not found in the 1905 agreement nor does it occur in the first recital of this agreement. It is common ground that prospecting operations at any rate took place all over the New Territories and its islands and that traces of silver, and I think lead, were discovered in different places. Does "operations" here cover the whole of that work?

In one sense it cannot be said that prospecting and development e.g. of the well-known silver mine working in Lan Tao Island have in any way conduited to the locating of iron deposits at Ma On Shan on the mainland. But in a broad general way it might be fairly put that the discovery of iron ore was a result of the general prospecting for minerals carried out under the agreement. Here, again I should perhaps have found my task an easier one if I had before me facts on which I could say what the operations were and how and where conducted, I have however something to go on. Any local resident knows that Chinese have mined with what success I cannot say for silver ore at what is now called Silver Mine Bay in Lantau. It was stated during the argument that the area was prospected for silver. Would it be a fair use of language to say that operations had been conducted whereby mining leases and

VALUE OF A DESK.

Interesting Case in the Summary Court.

In the Summary Court, this morning, Man Hing-chung and Company sued Joe O. Sheppard 15, Conduit Road, for the sum of \$10, the balance of \$41 which was the price of a desk sold and delivered to the defendant and two rattan baskets.

Mr. Norrington (Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton), appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring and Russ, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Harley (Messrs. Hughes and Hough) gave expert evidence and said, in answer to Mr. Norrington, that he was not prepared to say what the value of the desk was four months ago. He was taking the value of the desk in its present condition. The desk was worth \$30 in his opinion. The desk did not bear any maker's name to his knowledge. He would not say there was a fire place in close proximity to the desk. Even when the desk was built it would possibly contain the flaws which he found on examination. The reason why those flaws might be more in evidence now than they were five months ago might be climatic conditions—expansion or the effect of damp.

His Lordship: You say the cracks were filled in five months ago—I believe they were, my Lord, with a white substance. Judgment was reserved.

licenses (for working iron) were to be obtained, if in fact those operations included the whole investigation of the Lan Tao silver mine. Such a construction would be clearly repugnant to common sense.

Take again another case: A prospector goes I suppose on a roving commission guided—no doubt by his knowledge of geology and mineralogy and by his experience of similar formations elsewhere. He may knock pieces of rocks, take samples of earths and sand, divert streams, dig, tunnel, or drill. All this is certainly prospecting. But when any specific mineral, tin for instance, or traces of it, are found the enquiry narrows and becomes specialised. The question no longer is—whether any and what mineral is present, but in what quantities is some particular one present, what percentage does the ore yield, is the ore of a refractory nature? The particulars of expenses cover I believe the wages of an assaying chemist. But chemical analysis of some particular ore of silver, lead or tin cannot be described as operations whereby an iron deposit has been discovered.

I think the conclusion then is ineluctable that the parties meant here by operations those only that have directly conduited to the application for the lease and licenses covering the iron mine.

Again, the word operations is not linked generally on to the earlier recital. The wording is not "by the operations under the said agreement etc." On the contrary the second recital runs "operations (colliery some operations) have been conducted whereby etc." Whereby and the words following in my opinion qualify the word "operations" and limit it to those particular ones connected with the iron mine.

So in recital 3 "said operations" must have the same restricted meaning.

Again in the 4th recital the word "operations" is clearly limited to those in connection with the iron deposits and the iron mine. So in clause 3 of the agreement the operation expenses to be paid are those of the same operations plus those incurred in relation to the company up to incorporation.

Then the last clause:—Those

MISSING.

Mysterious Disappearance of a Ricksha Coolie.

The mysterious disappearance of a ricksha coolie at Yau-mat has been reported to the Police. A ricksha foreman living at 114, Canton Road, Kowloon, informed the Police that licensed driver 308 went out with a ricksha on May 24 at 7 a.m. and had not returned. The ricksha was found in the nullah under the bridge at the back of the Sanitary Board estates, Yau-mat. Evidently it had been swept down the nullah by the heavy rains of the evening of May 24. It is supposed that during the height of the rainstorm of Sunday night the coolie must have walked over the edge of the road, by the Kwong Wah Hospital, which at this spot is very narrow, and have been swept away and drowned.

presents shall not be deemed to determine or affect the said agreement other than in so far as they may relate to the particular premises comprised in such agreement which are the subject matter hereof—has I think a double purpose. First of all this later agreement is not to put an end to the partnership venture of 1905 except in so far as that venture has arrived at fruition in the iron mine the subject matter of this agreement. Everything else is to go on as before.

But there is the further provision that nothing in the earlier venture is to be affected by anything here except in so far as it may relate to premises of the earlier which are the subject matter also of this agreement, that is to say the iron area.

I think the scope of this agreement of 1906 is expressly limited to matters relating to or leading up to the iron mine, and that the other expenses are not covered by it. That then is I think the basis on which the account should be taken. There may be some difficulty in determining exactly what expenses are attributable to the iron mine and there will be of course leave to apply.

Again I have been obliged in considering this issue to make assumptions of fact which I believe will be assented to, and are substantially correct. If either party thinks these assumptions erroneous or believes that I might have decided differently if all the circumstances had been before me, then of course they are at liberty to call evidence on the point and I will suspend my final decision till that evidence is taken.

Then as to the Statute of Limitations there are two questions here; the first is whether the writ of annuities is wide enough to cover the amendment of claim. In my opinion it is and the amended statement of claim is not barred by the statute if the writ is not.

The second question is as to partnership claims. I think it clear that in the case of any claims by partners against the partnership or which may involve partnership accounts, the statute does not begin to run until the partnership is determined.

Latest Advertisements.

The s.s. *Mineris* is to sail for Boston and New York on June 10.—Page 5.

Mr. C. P. Lamert is selling by auction on June 4, 5 and 6 a very valuable collection of china and curios.—Page 5.

Consignment of no ice regarding the s.s. *Yatshing*, is issued.—Page 5.

Consignment notice regarding the s.s. *Obblenz* is issued.—Page 5. It is notified that Mr. A. B. Ellis has no authority to collect monies for advertisements in the *Circuit* programme.—Page 5.

KINSHAN AND TAI LEE

Master of the Tai Lee Receives a Caution.

This morning at the Marine Court, before Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., W. R. Jefferott, master of the s.s. Kinshan, charged E. W. Matthews, master of the s.s. Tai Lee, with failing to observe the International Collision Regulations while navigating the Tai Lee at Kapaumun, in the water of the Colony on May 21.

Mr. D. V. Stevenson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, appeared for the prosecution.

The complainant said that he left Canton for Hongkong on May 21 at 5 p.m. At about 10 p.m. he went on the bridge. They were heading for Ma Wan Light, the Tai Lee following. She was about level with the stern of complainant's vessel, on the starboard quarter, overtaking him. When passing about one cable from the N. E. point of Lantau, the Tai Lee was abreast of him and a steam launch going in the same direction inside of her. When the Tai Lee's bows were in line with complainant's bridge, complainant noticed the ships were getting very close and nearing each other rapidly. He stopped the engines and put the helm hard to starboard. There was then only a distance of fifteen feet between the vessels. He then saw that the ships began to draw apart, and he then went ahead again. The Kinshan was then steering the same course as before and the two ships went along, abreast, for a minute or two. Then seeing that the Tai Lee showed no signs of easing down, the complainant again stopped and let the other vessel go ahead, as he saw two steamers coming from Hongkong. He received no signal from the Tai Lee.

Thomas Douglas, second mate of the Kinshan, corroborated and said there were no signals from the Tai Lee, until she had passed, when she blew one blast to intimate that she was going astern.

John McFarlane, engineer of the Kinshan, deposed to stopping the engines at the command from the bridge. Then he went full speed ahead. Three minutes later he stopped again, and then went full speed ahead. The defendant, in the witness box, said that on the date in question he left Canton at 5 p.m. The Kinshan led by about three miles down the back reach, but they were gradually overtaking her, all the way down. At Pillar Point he took charge of the bridge, at a time when the Kinshan was 100 yards away on his port bow. The Tai Lee continued overtaking and he calculated that they would pass her before getting into the Kapaumun. Shortly afterwards while they were abreast, the Kinshan ported at least 20 points towards the Tai Lee. Seeing that he was getting very close, the complainant steered towards the red light. Just then defendant opened up the pass, and saw two river steamers coming up, in consequence of which he brought the Tai Lee slowly round, blowing one blast.

In answer to Mr. Stevenson, the defendant said he had been in command of the Tai Lee for two and a half months. He was going at sixteen and a half knots at the time and he considered he did the proper thing by passing the Kinshan on the starboard side. There was lots of room for him to do so. He knew what the collision regulations were, and he considered that he had obeyed rule 23. When ships were so close as they were on this occasion there was nothing to be done but what he did. He made no provision for possible suction.

Harbert May, chief engineer of the Tai Lee, corroborated the master's account of what transpired, as did also Lok Shan, the pilot.

In his judgment the magistrate said—I am of the opinion that the Tai Lee was navigated with a view of caution and in compliance with the letter of article 23 of the collision regulations. Knowing, as the defendant did, that the Kinshan would very have to port her helm, that several steamers would probably be met in Kapaumun, and the tide was running strongly, he should not have attempted to pass the Kinshan at this spot but should

THE SAMBIA'S MISHAP.

Wireless for Four Hours Without Effect.

The following account of the mishap to the H. A. L. steamer Sambia is from the China Press of May 20:

Evidence of an extraordinary condition of deficiency in the wireless service about Shanghai in cases of emergency was brought to light yesterday morning, on the arrival of the Hamburg-America s.s. Sambia, which jumped into port to her berth at the Wayside Wharf with three holes in her hull, her holds full of water and an exhausted wireless operator, who had been at his key for almost twelve hours in an attempt to get into touch with Shanghai for assistance. The remarkable part of the incident was that, for four hours, within 100 miles of Shanghai, the dread "S. O. S." call for help was being sent out and that, before that, for another six hours, the ship was asking for assistance, but without avail.

Holed Three Times. The accident to the ship occurred at Shadow Island, about two hundred miles out from Shanghai. Early on Monday morning, according to the story of the captain, the Sambia, which was on her way from Hongkong to Tsingtau, was enveloped in a dense fog, and the engines were slowed down. It was at 7.30 a.m. that the ship struck the Shadow Island rocks, forward, and a hole was torn in her hull. Her engines were immediately reversed, but, in getting amidships and still another aft. Then, with the water pouring into her hold and the fog making her position exceedingly hazardous, the situation was for a time critical.

The fog lifted at eleven o'clock and the Captain decided that he could get to Tsingtau with the pumps working. The water, however, continued to gain about a foot an hour and it was decided to head the ship for Woosung in the afternoon. The coal bunkers were filling rapidly and the forehold had several feet of water in it. Could have Got Shanghai Easily. At about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, the wireless operator made his first attempts to get into touch with Shanghai, in order that, when the Sambia got to her anchorage at Woosung, there would be available a ship which could stand by to pump her out when her own engines stopped. The operator was using the International Code. His station has a range of about 150 miles and he should have been able to get Shanghai easily, but, time and again, he called without getting a response.

He heard the P. M. s.s. Siberia, which was then at the mouth of the river and also the Korea, but could not make them hear him. Then, about eight o'clock, as the ship was getting in closer and water becoming deeper in her hold, the operator began to send out the "S. O. S." call.

Finally, at nine o'clock, or shortly after, he picked up the Empress of India, which was nearing her anchorage at the mouth of the river, from Nagasaki. The Empress of India asked if she should stand by and the Sambia replied: "No," but that she wanted a vessel from Shanghai which could pump her out and asked if the Empress of India would try to get Shanghai and deliver the message for her. After a time, the Empress operator said that he was unable to get Shanghai and added that, if matters became urgent, the Empress would stand by.

Saratoga Caught the Call. Then, for three hours more, the "S. O. S." signal was sent vibrating out, with no avail, until the pilot came aboard at the bell buoy at Woosung. He told the operator to try to get the U. S. S. Saratoga and that she could probably get the message ashore. It was shortly after half past twelve on Monday night that the Sambia got the Saratoga and the message was sent through.

Messages were sent to the river police and Custom Houses. As have eased up his engines and kept behind her. I caution the defendant and admonish him to be more careful in the future.

soon as Inspector Mellow received a telephone message from the cruiser, steam was at once raised on the Customs fire float Huijing and preparations made to clear down river to the aid of the distressed vessel. The harbour authorities had also been communicated with and soon after four o'clock the harbour launch was bound down river, but, just as she reached the vicinity of the Wayside Wharf, the Sambia was seen, making her way up.

The explanation of his inability to get help was given by the wireless operator to a reporter of the China Press last evening. It shows a condition of affairs which calls for immediate remedy. All evening long, said the operator, the naval vessels in this vicinity, the Japanese ships being the principal offenders, were sending out code messages. Sometimes, over and over again, one operator would spend an hour trying to get another station. With their high-powered apparatus, these stations produced currents against which his lower-powered instrument could not cope and, consequently, his messages of distress went begging, whilst the war-ships in port and at Woosung experimented, sending out code words to an extent that the opening of general hostilities would hardly justify.

Poor Chance for Other Ships. It was further pointed out that this would not happen only to the Sambia; it would occur to scores of other vessels within a near radius, who might prove to be in a far worse condition than the Sambia and without ten hours at their disposal in which to get assistance.

When the Sambia got alongside the Wayside Wharf, she still had a good deal of water in her fore hold and coal bunkers and in spite of the steadily working pumps this was gaining. The H. A. L. agents had already been apprised of the accident and an inspection was commenced and preparations made for the landing of the cargo, which must be badly damaged by water. The cargo is general and the ship was not carrying passengers.

Last night three pumps were working on the vessel and great streams of water were pouring from her hold. Not until the water is all out can the damage be ascertained and the Sambia will be docked for repairs here as soon as the preliminary investigations have been completed. She was bound for Tsingtau, as stated above and from thence to the Pacific Coast of America. She is well known here, having called with cargo on previous voyages. Owing to the vessel coming from a plague-infected port, she was boarded on arrival by the port doctors, but was allowed to go alongside the wharf.

Napoleon's Bed.

In inviting King George to occupy the bed of the great Napoleon, the French Government offered a pretty, but rather uncomfortable, compliment. Does anyone really want to sleep in a bed of such overwhelming associations, or an expert in psychic sensations, might welcome the experience; but the man who merely aspires to restful slumbers might well prefer a camp bed from Tottenham Court-road.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The C. P. R. s.s. MONTAGUE left Vancouver on the 22nd inst.

The s.s. G. APOAR from Shanghai and Kobe left Moll on the 24th inst. and may be expected here on or about the 29th inst. a.m.

The Mogul Line s.s. DEN OF OMBIL from United Kingdom left Singapore on the 23rd inst. and is therefore expected to arrive here on the 29th inst.

The N. D. L. Freight s.s. ALTAIR left Singapore on the 22nd inst. at 6 a.m. and may be expected here on or about the 29th inst. at 6 a.m.

The A. O. L. s.s. CHANGSHA left Zamboanga on 23rd May, for Hongkong via Manila, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 29th May.

The P. & O. s.s. KHYBER left Singapore for this Port on the 24th inst. at 5 p.m. and is due here on the 30th inst. at about 8 a.m.

The F. M. S. s.s. CHINA will sail from Hongkong for San Francisco on the 27th inst. at 12 o'clock noon, via Manila, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama & Honolulu.

MARKET PRICES.

Hongkong, May, 25, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Neck, Mei Lung Pa	lb.	19
Roast, Ham, Gau Yuk	lb.	18
Roast, Shiu	lb.	10
Breast, Ngu Lam	lb.	14
Soup, Tong Yuk	lb.	15
Steak, Ngu Yuk Pa	lb.	19
do. Sirloin Ngu Lau	lb.	30
Sausages, Ngu Chang	lb.	20
Bullock's Brains, Know	per set	10
Tongue fresh, Ngu Li	each	60
Head, Ngu Tan	each	60
Heart, Ngu Sum	each	80
Hump, Salt, Ngu Kin	each	14
Feet, Ngu Kaski	each	19
Kidneys, Ngu Y	each	10
Tail, Ngu Mei	each	10
Liver, Ngu Kon	lb.	18
Tripe (undressed), Ngu To	lb.	14
Calves' Head & Feet, Ngu-chai-lau-kark	set	8
Mutton Chop, Yeung Poi Kwat	lb.	25
Leg, Yeung Poi	lb.	25
Shoulder, Yeung Shau	lb.	25
Pigs Chindings, Chu Chong	lb.	24
Brains, Chu Know	per set	27
Feet, Chu Kark	lb.	8
Fry, Chu Chak	lb.	12
Head, Chu Tau	each	3
Heart, Chu Sum	each	10
Kidneys, Chu Yiu	pair	10
Liver, Chu Con	lb.	8
Pork, Chop, Chu Pak Kwat	lb.	24
Corned, Ham Chu Yuk	lb.	23
Leg, Chu Pe	lb.	27
Fat or Lard, Chu Yau	lb.	24
Sheep Head and Feet, Lau Tau Kark	set	70
Heart, Yeung Sam	each	7
Kidneys, Yeung Yiu	lb.	25
Liver, Yeung Con	lb.	25
Sucking Pigs, To Order, Chu Cha	lb.	22
Suet, Beef, Sang Ngu Yau	lb.	18
Mutton, Sang Yeung Yau	lb.	24
Veal, Ngu Chai Yuk	lb.	19
Sausages, Ngu Chai Chang	lb.	20

POULTRY.

Duicken, Kai Chai	lb.	30
Opaons, Large, Small, Sin Kai	lb.	30
Chicks, Ap	each	24
Doves, Pan Kau	each	18
Eggs, Hen, Kai Tan	per doz	20
Fowls, Canton, Kai	lb.	34
Hainan, Hoi Nam Kai	lb.	30
Geese, Ngai	lb.	24
Geese, Wild, Shai, Shang-ho Yea Ngai	lb.	24
Musk Deer, Wong Keng	each	—
Hare, Shanghai, Fu Chai	each	—
Partridge, Ohe Khoo	each	—
Pheasant, Shan Kai	pair	—
Pigeons, Canton, Pak Kup	each	30
Holbow, Hoi How Pak Kup	each	24
Quail, Um-Chun	each	24
Rice Birds, Wo Fa Chaul	dozen	—
Snipe, Sa-Choy	each	20
Turkeys, Cook, Phor Kai Kung	lb.	55
Hen, Na	each	44
Wild Ducks, Shai, Shang hoi Sui Ap	each	—
1, Sai Ap Chai	each	—
2 Ducks Canton, Sang-Shing Sui Ap	each	—

FISH.

Barbel, Ka Yu	lb.	11
Bream, Bin Yu	lb.	16
Canton Fresh Water Fish, Hoi Sin Yu	lb.	14
Carp, Li Yu	lb.	22
Catfish, Chik Yu	lb.	15
Codfish, Mun Yu	lb.	13
Crabs, Hai	lb.	20
Outile Fish, Muk Yu	lb.	12
Dab, Sa Mang Yu	lb.	14
Dace, Wong Mei Lun	lb.	8
Dog Fish, Tit Tu Sa	lb.	7
Eels, Congor, Hoi Mann	lb.	16
Fresh water, Tam Sin Yu	lb.	16
Eels, Yellow, Wong Sin	lb.	30
Frogs, Tien Kai	lb.	30
Garoupe, Sak Pan	lb.	45
Gudgeon, Pak Kup Yu	lb.	15
Herrings, To Pak	lb.	24
Halibut, Cheung Kwan Kup	lb.	24
Labrus, Wong Fa Yu	lb.	17
Loach, Wu Yu	lb.	24
Lobsters, Lung Ha	lb.	28
Mackerel, Chi Yu	lb.	28
Monk Fish, Mong Yu	lb.	26
Mullet, Chai Yu	lb.	2
Oysters, Sang Hoo	lb.	25
Parrotfish, Kai Kung Yu	lb.	14
Perch, Lau Lo	lb.	16
Pike, Fa Paw Poong	lb.	8
Plaice, Pan Yu	lb.	18
Pomfret, Black, Hak Chong	lb.	22
Pomfret, White, Pak Chong	lb.	30
Prawns, Ming Ha	lb.	30
Ray, Fa Fa Sa	lb.	12
Rock Fish, Sik Ka Kung	lb.	7
Sardine, Chau Yu	lb.	16

肉食

Shute-Maukau Y	lb.	8
Salmon-PS	lb.	8
Sao Yark-Yu	lb.	8
Shrimps-Ha	lb.	24
Snapper-Lap Yu	lb.	20
Solea-Tat Sa Yu	lb.	18
Tench-Wan Yu	lb.	19
Turbot-Cho How Yu	lb.	25
Turtles, small, fresh water, Kork Yu	lb.	—
White Bait, Ngu Yu Chai	lb.	—

FRUITS.

Almonds, Hung Yau	lb.	35
Apples (California), Kam San Ping Kho	lb.	18
do. (Chefoo), Tin Chun Ping Kho	lb.	—
Small, Hoi Tong	each	—
Custard, Fan Lai Chi	each	—
Bananas, fragrant, Canton, San Shing Heung Chiu	lb.	4
do. (brides), Macao, San Heung Chiu	lb.	4
Chestnuts, Chinese, Fong Lat	lb.	15
Carambola, Yeung Tus	each	12
Cocanuts, Yeh Tse	each	12
Lemons, China, Ning Moong	lb.	8
do. America, Kam San Ning Moon	lb.	30
Lichees Dried, Lai Chi, small Stone	lb.	—
do. Fresh	lb.	—
Limes, (Saigon), Sai Kung Ning Moong	each	18
Mango, Manila, Lui Sung Moong	each	—
Mangosteens, San Chuk Tse	doz	8
Oranges, (Canton), San-shing Tim Ching	lb.	15
do. Sweet	lb.	—
Pears, (American), San Shoo Lay	lb.	14
do. (Canton), Coo Kai, Sa Lay	lb.	12
Peanuts, Fa Sang	lb.	—
Persimmons Large, Hung Chie	lb.	—
Pine-apples, 1st quality, Poon Ti Paw Law	each	—
do. 2nd, Chung-tang Paw Law	each	—
Plantain, Tai Chou	lb.	6
Plums, Swatow, Hung Lai	lb.	20
Pumelo, Siam, Ohim Lo Yau	each	—
Shanghai, Lo Kwat	lb.	15
Walnuts, Hop Tuo	lb.	—
do. Green, Sang Hop Tuo	lb.	—
Water Melon, (Am.), Kom San Sai Kwa	each	—
do. (China) Sai Kwa	each	—
Grapes, Sang Po Tai Tse	lb.	—

菓子

蔬菜

口

Artichokes, Shanghai, Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb.	8
Chenck	lb.	10
Beans, (French), Macao, Oh Mou Pin Tan	lb.	10
do. (French) Shanghai, Sheung Hai Pin	lb.	—
"Tau	lb.	—
"Sprout, Ah Cho	lb.	8
Long, Tan Ko	lb.	—
Beet Root, Hung Chai Tau	each	6
Brinjals, Green, Ching Yuan	each	10
Red, Hung Ker	each	10
Cabbage, Chinese, com, Kai Choy	lb.	10
Cabbage Red, Hung Yeh Choy	lb.	10
Cabbage, Shanghai, Yeh Chai	lb.	12
Cane Shoots, bunch, Kan Shun	lb.	12
Cauliflower, Large size, Tai Yeh Chai Fa	each	—
do. Medium size, Cheung Yeh Chai Fa	each	—
do. Small size, Sai Yen Chai Fa	each	—
Carrots, Kam Shum	lb.	6
Jelery, Chinese, Tong Kan Chai	lb.	10
English, Yeung Kan Chai	lb.	10
Chillies Dried, Gom Lat Chiu	lb.	30
Red, Hung Far Chiu	lb.	18
Green, Ching Lat Chiu	lb.	13
Curry Stuff, English, Kar Lee Chu Liu	lb.	10
Cucumbers, Ching Kwa	lb.	8
Blister Squash, Fu Kwa	lb.	10
Garlic, Quo Tan	lb.	8
Ginger, young, Sun Tse Keung	lb.	6
do. old, Lo Keung	lb.	10
Home Radish, Shanghai, Lik Kan	lb.	18
Indian Corn, Suk Mai	each	5
Lettuce, Yeung Sang Chai	lb.	1
Water Cress, Ma Tai	lb.	6
Mandarins, Kwai Lam Ma Tai	lb.	8
Mushrooms, Fresh, Sang Cho Koo	lb.	30
Mush Melon, Amer., Kam-san Hing Kwa	each	12
Onions, Bombay, Yeung Chong Tau	lb.	8
Green, Sang Chong	lb.	6
Shanghai, Shang-hoi Chong Tau	lb.	—
Papaya, 1st qual., Tai Man Sau Kua	each	—
do. 2nd, Chung	each	—
Parley, Kun Cho	lb.	8
Green Peas, Ching Tan	lb.	8
Potatoes, Sweet, Fan Shu	lb.	8
Shanghai, Shang-hoi Shi Tea	lb.	—
Japan, Yui Poon Shu Tea	lb.	—
American, Fa Ki Shu Tea	lb.	10
Foochow, Foo-chow Shu Tea	lb.	3
Pumpkin, Hong Kwa	lb.	—
Radish, Hung Lo Pak Tsi	lb.	5
Rhubarb (Fresh), Tai Wong	lb.	12
Sage, Tse So	lb.	—
Shallots, Gon Ching Tau	lb.	8
Spinach, Yin Chai	lb.	6
Tomatoes, Fan Ker	lb.	6
Turnips, Wu Tan	lb.	8
Turnip, Panti, (Long), Lo Pak	lb.	5
do. English, Yeung Lo Pak	lb.	2
Vegetable Marrow, Chit Kwa	lb.	15
do. (American), Kam-san Chit Kwa	lb.	6
Water Cress, Sai Yeung Cho	lb.	—
Lily root, Lin Ngu	lb.	—
Yams, Ta Shu	lb.	6

The prices necessarily vary from day to day, and the board has no power to compel stallholders to sell at the prices quoted.

E. W. HAMILTON, Secretary.

OFFICE No. 4 Queen's Building, 3rd Floor, Telephone 1033.

Public Auction.

G. R. R.
PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Tuesday, the 2nd day of June, 1914, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Shanghai Street, Mong Kok, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Plot No.	Area (Sqr. Yds.)	Area (Sqr. Fms.)	Area (Acres)	Area (Roods)	Area (Poles)	Area (Sqr. Yds.)	Area (Sqr. Fms.)	Area (Acres)	Area (Roods)	Area (Poles)
1	1,200	12	0.27	0	0	1,200	12	0.27	0	0
2	1,200	12	0.27	0	0	1,200	12	0.27	0	0
3	1,200	12	0.27	0	0	1,200	12	0.27	0	0
4	1,200	12	0.27	0	0	1,200	12	0.27	0	0
5	1,200	12	0.27	0	0	1,200	12	0.27	0	0
6	1,200	12	0.27	0	0	1,200	12	0.27	0	0
7	1,200	12	0.27	0	0	1,200	12	0.27	0	0
8	1,200	12	0.27	0	0	1,200	12	0.27	0	0
9	1,200	12	0.27	0	0	1,200	12	0.27	0	0
10	1,200	12	0.27	0	0	1,200	12	0.27	0	0

Consignees

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

FREIGHT LINE

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "BORKUM"
having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before noon to-day requesting it to be landed here.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 26th of May, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 26th of May, at 9:30 a.m.
All claims must reach us before the 3rd of June, 1914, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by us in any case whatever.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELOCHERS & CO.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1914. [567]

AMERICAN MAN HURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From NEW YORK and SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CITY OF NORWICH,"
Captain McMillan, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 10 a.m.
All claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which time they cannot be recognized.
No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th inst., will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by us.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1914. [568]

Don't forget after the Show Supply and Light Barbecues at **ALEXANDRA CAFE**, Opposite Midland.

Consignee

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship **"BENLARI,"**
From LEITH, MIDDLESBRO & LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 3rd prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th inst., at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Avenue.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1914. [569]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"NAMSANG,"

having arrived from the above Ports Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m. the 23rd inst., will be at risk of Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1914. [579]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE.

THE Steamship

"CARNARVONSHIRE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the Wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 1st June, at 6 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on 30th instant at 9:30 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1914. [581]

To Sail

HONGKONG NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

For New York via

Ports & Suez Canal.

(with liberty to call at the Malabar Coast)

"S.S. INDRANI."

on or about 5th June, 1914.

For freight or information, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,

General Agents.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1914. [568]

USE. C.N.

AND GUARD AGAINST PLAGUE

CHINA COMMERCIAL CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1914.

Hotel Lists.

Hongkong Hotel.

Abraham, E. S.

Adler, L.

Allen, H. G.

Bacon, Mr. & Mrs. W.

Bate, E. R.

Bell, C. D. J.

Bell, Mrs. E. R.

Bona, G. A.

Black, W. M.

Block, J.

Brangwin, Mrs.

Brown, A. P.

Bunge, A. J.

Cambridge, A. J.

Chern, G.

Clayton, W. E.

Cooke, C. A.

Curry, G. R.

Davis, Mr. & Mrs.

Dobson, Mr. & Mrs.

Dortch, Mr. & Mrs.

Doris, J. W.

Douglas, D. S. B.

Duffy, Miss M. E.

Edwards, Mr. & Mrs.

Ehrharts, Mr. & Mrs.

Ehrharts, Mr. & Mrs.

Ehrharts, Mr. & Mrs.

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Ehrharts, Mr. & Mrs.

Ehrharts, Mr. & Mrs.

Ehrharts, Mr. & Mrs.

Ehrharts, Mr. & Mrs.

Marriott, Dr. O.

Matheson, Miss M.

Matheson, Mrs. R.

Mayne, E. H. V.

McIntosh, B. K.

Meredith, J.

Meyer, O. E.

Michie, D. M.

Milne, G. B.

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Entertainments

HIPPODROME

CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

To-Night! To-Night! at 9.15 p.m.

AND EVERY EVENING INCLUDING SUNDAYS.

OUR SECOND GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Presenting to the Public

A New Series of

Thrilling, Sensational, and Educational.

Entertaining, Sparkling, and "COME AND SEE!"

COME AND SEE! The Sensational Leap for Life, Intrepid Aerial Display, Marvellous Sharpshooting, The Wonderful Acrobats, Celebrated Turkish Dances, etc., etc.

ON THURSDAY EVENING MAY 28th Mr. CARSON

will enter a picking supplied by the British American Tobacco Company, and after the race being roped and nailed fast he will escape from same in full view of the audience.

N.B.—GRAND ATTRACTION!! Friday Evening, May 29th.

FIRST APPEARANCE in the East of DE MARLO, THE

HUMAN FROG, IN AN ASTOUNDING ACT.

Also MDLLE. ZUDECLA, THE MODEL LADY IN STATUES-QUE POSES.

Direct from Europe!!

VICTORIA THEATRE.

9.15 To-Night 9.15

PROGRAMME

GAUMONT GRAPHIC Interesting

BLOOMER'S TRANSFORMATION Comic

TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM Dramatic

IN 2 PARTS

BETTY'S BOAT Comic

STICKY SIMON Comic

A REGIMENT OF TWO IN 2 PARTS Comic

CRIBOLLARD'S CONQUEST Comic

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

4 NIGHTS ONLY 4

Commencing Saturday 23rd May.

Exchange

JOHN D. HUMPHREY
& SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1914,

**MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS**

PROVISION & COAL
MERCHANTS
Hongkong, 7th Oct. 1913.

AND GUARD AGAINST PLAGUE
FINANCIAL CO. 300 WALL ST

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
Cannot be Beaten, if Equalled
For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery
meals with Wines & Liquors

Vatson \$10.00
William Powell \$8.00
Corrected to 10:30 p.m. May, 1914
General Brokers & Dea Young Road Central Tel. and Road
\$100 per car held (high) comparable to 1913

ending 817.11
cents for 1912
cts. yearended 630.13
AND HORNBY Share and

